

Abmac Bulletin

Participating in

United China Relief

VOL. IV, No. 2 & 3

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1942

ABMAC PRESENTS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND AIMS AT BOARD MEETING

At the first meeting of the board of directors for 1942, held on January 26 with Dr. Van Slyke presiding, the accomplishments and aims of the Bureau were presented. Dr. Van Slyke called Dr. Co Tui as the first speaker:

"This report will be presented in two parts, (1) a statement of the basic policies enunciated at our founding (2) the present medical needs in China and how they are being met.

Part I

"Our five basic policies have been stated in our pamphlets and papers and only need reinterpretation in the light of new developments. They are:

"1. All-out medical aid to free China. Although never expressed in these words before this is implied in the statement that our aim is to provide an adequate program based on the tripod of supplies, equipment and personnel. This explains the wide range of supplies we have sent.

"2. Since every penny donated brings not only its work of relief supplies but also the imponderables of experience and permanency, all aid has gone to native organizations. This insures the upbuilding of native organizations to carry on after the war, and is in line with the sound philosophy of helping those in need to help themselves.

"3. All aid goes directly to China's defense agencies, not to organizations in occupied China or even to the functionally more peripheral agencies in free China. This was particularly important as China was in the peculiar position of having received substantial help from abroad without its army and health service having received much of it. ABMAC supported the Chinese army from the very start when the political views here were still amorphous and the somewhat fortuitous issue of civilian versus military relief was being raised by

AFTER RANGOON FALLS, WHAT?

by

G.P. WAUNG

ABMAC Purchasing Agent

Since the Spring of 1940 ABMAC has sent to Rangoon about \$400,000 worth of medical supplies for transshipment over the Burma Road into China. Now Rangoon is falling. The railroad between Rangoon and Lashio has been cut. A question comes to our mind - how can ABMAC supplies be sent into China?

We have a definite agreement with the steamship companies to discharge our supplies at ports in India if Rangoon is threatened. The Bureau received a cablegram

(continued on Page 8)

China's own friends. This support was crucial at the stage when China was fighting alone and her cause was not yet popular.

"4. The direction of the work we have been supporting has been left to those who know local conditions best. In not trying to impose preconceived ideas from without, ABMAC has been wise and the phenomenal success of Dr. Lim's effort has vindicated this wisdom.

"5. Regardless of whether the American Red Cross entered the China field (and this question has been raised at least three times in the last four years) ABMAC would still go on. For while an organization of such a large scope as the Red Cross can give more extensive aid, specialized organizations like ABMAC have the advantage of being built on genuine interest and devotion rather than political policy. While the ARC cannot afford to be involved in any one country for too long, the specialized agencies are just built for this purpose.

"These then are the five cardinal policies: (1) all-out medical aid to free China

(continued Page 3)

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Issued by
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1780 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Participating in United China Relief

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Honorary Chairman



HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. HU SHIH
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SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 a year

FRANCES SYKO

EDITORS

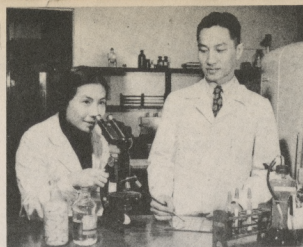
PAOSEN CHI

Rangoon, port of entry for ABMAC's supplies, is closed. Now the Burma Road is imperiled. The Chinese need supplies more than ever before, and the United Nations need China in a struggle against aggression that now involves them all. A new way must be found to reach China -- and that way is through India.

ABMAC has made arrangements for future supplies to be routed to India. We have not stopped our shipments, and neither has the Lend-Lease Administration nor the American Red Cross, so that when transportation facilities are completed, time will not be lost in moving supplies on this new artery from India.

Chances must be taken. All our supplies may not reach their destination, but we must not stop sending them because some may be lost on the way. China has fought the aggressor for five years and has not been afraid to gamble all her man power and resources for the ultimate outcome. Had China taken another attitude, where would we be today?

The need in China is so gigantic that even with all that the Lend-Lease Administration can do and the American Red Cross can do and United China Relief can do we are not more than scratching the surface of China's need for medical personnel, supplies and equipment.



BLOOD BANK STUDENTS

ABMAC has awarded two fellowships to Dr. Helena Wong and Dr. Chien-lung Yi to study under Dr. John Scudder at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, the technique of using plasma as a substitute for blood.

In the spring of 1940 Dr. Scudder evolved a plan whereby this country could be of great medical help to the warring nations. His plan called for voluntary donations of blood by thousands of Americans; segregating the plasma from the blood and shipping the plasma in dried form to England. Seven hospitals in New York joined the Presbyterian Hospital in drawing blood, and over a thousand liters of plasma were sent to Britain in the five months that the project was carried on until Britain had built up a sufficient store to care for her own needs.

Dr. Wong and Dr. Yi after completing their studies at Presbyterian, will return to Tuyunkuan, headquarters of the Medical Relief Corps, to set up the first blood bank in China.

Dr. Wong received her medical degree from the Hackett Medical School in Canton and has had many years of post-graduate work. In 1939 she was granted the Mary Putnam Jacobi fellowship by the American Women's Medical Association in New York to study in America for one year.

Dr. Yi graduated from the National Medical College of Shanghai and took his post-graduate studies at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research and the Peiping Union Medical College. At PUMC Dr. Yi studied physiology under Dr. Robert Lim and was recommended by him for a scholarship in pharmacology in Canada.

Upon the completion of their studies both Dr. Wong and Dr. Yi will return to work under Dr. Lim and they will also take with them equipment for the establishment of the blood bank.

MICROFILM MEDICAL BOOKS FOR CHINA

Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus and Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke examine microfilm texts of medical books and one of 22 portable projection machines which were sent to the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools in China. In this manner the texts of basic medical journals and cyclopedias have been photographed and will be used to give the students in the training schools fundamental medical knowledge.

ABMAC has made arrangements with the Army Medical Library in Washington to automatically photograph a group of medical journals each month and send the film to Bureau headquarters for shipment to China. As a result of this arrangement current medical literature will be in the hands of the doctors in China almost as soon as it becomes available to the medical profession in America. And, too, if Dr. Lim, director of the Schools, will want particular books or journals microfilmed he can cable ABMAC and within a week or two the film will be on the clipper bound for China.

In addition to photographing books and journals, Dr. Severinghaus, chairman of the Medical Books Committee, is making kodachrome slides of about 250 preparations in microscopic anatomy to give doctors review courses in cross-section anatomy, which is especially important in connection with war Surgery. The photographs are being made from the personal collections of several professors of anatomy - collections which it has taken 20 years to gather. These slides are being photographed on a specially devised apparatus by Dr. Severinghaus. Dr. W.M. Copenhaver is assisting Dr. Severinghaus in the preparation of these slides.

Skeleton Library

At Dr. Lim's request for a skeleton library for each of the six Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, Dr. Severinghaus contacted 21 specialists in the field of medicine to select the library. These specialists carefully studied the type of textbooks selected by medical students from their college libraries, as well as texts used in different medical schools all over the country, before arriving at a group of 67 journals and 200 textbooks as constituting a satisfactory nucleus for teaching and research in the field of medicine.

These books will be supplemented with the latest medical literature through the use of microfilm.



DR. R. R. WILLIAMS: A NEW DIRECTOR

ABMAC is proud to announce the acceptance of Dr. Robert R. Williams, chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York, as a member to the board of directors.

Dr. Williams, recently awarded the Charles Frederick Chandler Medal of Columbia University for his outstanding work in chemical science, was one of the authorities ABMAC consulted when a vitamin formula was needed to correct the deficiencies that were noted in Chinese children.

He was born in Nellore, India, but was educated in the United States, being a graduate from the University of Chicago. In 1908 Dr. Williams entered the Philippine Civil Service at Manila and two years later he began his work on vitamins.

For twenty-six years Dr. Williams, with his collaborators, worked on the isolation of Vitamin B₁ and a reliable means of extracting it. His work was often interrupted, and during much of the time, experiments were carried on as a leisure-time pursuit.

A dollar bill attached to this blank brings the Bulletin for 12 issues.

I enclose \$1 for 12 issues of the Bulletin
I enclose \$ for medical relief.

Name _____

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Board Meeting (continued from pg 3)
into centuries of apathy and hopelessness have suddenly, in the throes of war, glimpsed the vision of a new social objective, and have become transfigured thereby and are now marching with zest and initiative and confidence to their rendezvous with destiny. Strange to say, this electric change has been perceived sooner by the American public and those friends of China who have not been there too long. Those who have been there long even to have etched into their soul the picture of old China with its apathy and hopeless incompetence have had a harder time to readjust their focus so drastically. But it is my belief that their genuine love for China will serve them in good stead in rethinking the Chinese heathens or otherwise.

"Meanwhile, it is my fervent hope that this new spirit, as shown by our American leaders of ABMAC, will grow and take root and be the basis of a new type of Sino-American friendship and that the medical edifice we are helping build will not only help win the war for the democracies but will be a monument to that friendship and cooperation."

DR. JOHN SCUDDER: Dr. Scudder reviewed the work of his committee on surgical instruments which had succeeded in obtaining over 4,000 instruments valued at approximately \$14,000. Dr. Scudder also outlined the program that has been set up to supply China with a blood bank. ABMAC's directors decided to train people here in the manufacture of plasma and in setting up blood banks, and then send those people back to China to work for Dr. Lim.

ABMAC

DR. GEORGE B. WALLACE: Dr. Wallace, chairman of the Purchasing and Collecting Committee, outlined the setup of the committee and its relationship to the purchasing department of ABMAC, explaining that the purchasing committee takes care of the purchasing and the shipping of supplies and equipment after approval by the Needs and Disbursements Committee. Dr. Wallace stated that to date all shipments sent by ABMAC have arrived safely in China. There is doubt with regard to one shipment only, and that is a recent shipment of bubonic plague and small-pox vaccine which is at present being traced.

DR. FRANK MELENEY: Dr. Meleney, chairman of the Medical Committee, reported how, as soon as Dr. Lim requested personnel, his committee started hunting for them. The search for qualified people has met with so many setbacks particularly due to the outbreak of war here, that little tangible progress has yet been made in supplying Dr. Lim's needs along this line.

JOHN J. MARTIN: Mr. Martin, our treasurer, reported on the finances of the Bureau, on its receipts and expenditures since the beginning of the United China Relief.

ALFRED KOHLBERG: Mr. Kohlberg told the group of his visit to China last summer. Mr. Kohlberg, in speaking of the criticism which has been made of the handling of supplies on the Burma Road, said that he had found that a well set up system of checking was followed and, with regard to ABMAC supplies, absolutely everything had arrived safely in China.

AURA E. SEVERINGHAUS: A detailed article on the microfilm project undertaken by the Medical Books Committee is on pg. 7.

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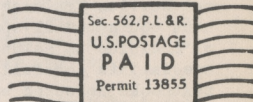
AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway - New York, N.Y.

Vol. IV, No. 2 & 3

3/42

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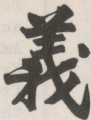
Abmac Bulletin

Participating in

United China Relief

Vol. IV, No. 4

APRIL, 1942



NATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATOR CALLS DRUG SHORTAGE ACUTE

Asks United States to Send Sulfa Drugs and Other Basic Medicines by Freight Planes

The fall of Hongkong and Rangoon already have caused an acute shortage of basic drugs, particularly the sulfa group, declares Dr. P.Z. King, American-trained director of the National Health Administration, in a special appeal by short wave radio. He asks the United States to send these and other medical supplies by freight planes via India.

China's health services have been greatly expanded since the outbreak of the war, and there has been steady progress in the domestic production of medical supplies, but China lacks raw materials and production facilities.

"Government-sponsored work shops are turning out a certain quantity of primitive surgical instruments, and crude dressing materials are being manufactured in different parts of the country," Dr. King said. "A fairly large volume of alcohol and anesthetics, like ether and chloroform, and of different kinds of vaccine and serum is being produced, and it is feared that experimental work on the substitution of domestic medicine for at least some foreign drugs will be insufficient since Free China does not possess highly developed mechanical and chemical industries nor many of the necessary raw materials.

"Since the fall of Hongkong and Rangoon, an acute shortage in certain vital items has already set in. To mention only two, China has at present very little of the drugs of

(continued on page 2)

DR. GEORGE BACHMAN LEAVES FOR CHINA

Marguerite J. Bau Awarded Fellowship

Dr. George William Bachman, parasitologist and tropical disease expert, has been appointed a medical officer of the National Red Cross Society of China to assist Dr. Robert K.S. Lim in the administration, and direction of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools of which Dr. Lim is the Director.

Dr. Bachman, a native of Germantown, Ohio, is an alumnus of Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio, Columbia University and the University of Chicago. Having taught several years in Huping College, he will not arrive in China as a stranger. For a number of years he has been professor of parasitology on the staff of Columbia University, and, up to the time he volunteered to serve in China, Dr. Bachman was the director of the School of Tropical Medicine in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which is under the auspices of Columbia University. In 1928 he was awarded by the University of Chicago the Ricketts Memorial prize for research. Among the many societies of which he is a member are the American Society

of Parasitologists, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

In addition to his many duties in the EMSTS, Dr. Bachman is also going to serve as liaison officer between the organizations ABMAC is supporting in China and the ABMAC headquarters in New York. This will mean that Dr. Bachman will work as closely as possible not only with Dr. Lim but also with Dr. P.Z. King of the National Health Administration and with the directors of

(continued on page 3)

New York Times

April 4, 1942

CARGO PLANES COVER INDIA-CHINA ROUTE

New Highways Replacing Burma Road Expected to Be Open Soon

CHUNGKING, China, April 2 (UPI)—American air transports, flying over snow-clad mountains, are moving war materials from India to the battlegrounds of China, Kung Hsui-hsi, head of the National Transportation Board, said today.

Mr. Kung said that Line A and Line B of the India Road, built to replace the Burma Road, would be completed soon, enabling thousands of trucks to rush cargoes to China.

The Chinese Government was getting some shipments, he stated, by human and animal transport from Calcutta to Chungking along all kinds of ancient mule paths, camel trails and back ways.

The Chinese Government, he said, was sponsoring the production of liquid fuel from coal, alcohol and tung oil. Loss of the Burma Road had stopped all exportation of tung oil, but was instrumental in the opening of a number of tung-oil refineries in China during the last two months.

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EDITORS

PAOSAN CHI

LETTER RECEIVED BY DR. VAN SLYKE FROM W. R. HEROD, PRESIDENT, UNITED CHINA RELIEF

"With the fall of Bataan, following as it has our allies' reverses at Hongkong, Singapore, Java and Rangoon, China's position in the battlefront of the United Nations has become of even greater strategic importance. The question of a long or short war, in the opinion of competent military observers, appears now to be singularly dependent on China's stand. Not only does a fighting China mean a fighting front in the Far East for resistance to the Japanese, but such offers the best possible base for successful offensive operations at the appropriate time. The maintenance of this front in China is hence of tremendous importance, both in insuring an ultimate victory for the United Nations, and in shortening the war, with all that such implies as to the preservation of ideals and institutions and the possibilities of sacrifice in youth and treasure, not only in China but also for us here in the United States.

"Accordingly, aid to China for relief and rehabilitation at this time is not only of humanitarian interest, but it is a contributory step toward winning and shortening the war. Anything which we can do in the way of ministering to the medical and other needs of the Chinese people will, through its evidence of friendship and help, as well as through the alleviation of suffering, tend to help the gallant Chinese maintain their morale and carry on.

"You and your associates in the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, being in touch with the untold suffering and widespread needs of the Chinese people, have a far greater appreciation of this than has the public at large. Accordingly, I hope

that ABMAC, from the vantage-point of its own direct knowledge and experience and the magnificent work which it has already performed, will through its members and friends, actively support the current appeal to the American people of United China Relief. Every American can take deep satisfaction from the magnificent work made possible through United China Relief funds, from the standpoint of the humanitarian mission accomplished, from the viewpoint of it being a direct contribution to winning and shortening the war, and further, in that through the sympathy and understanding displayed, it should form a foundation for a lasting friendship between China and America when peace is restored."

Acute Drug Shortage (continued from page 1)

the Sulfanilamide family, the universal cure-all for streptococcic infections and no more than a pathetically small quantity of X-ray films. Even in some of the best provided hospitals the majority of patients cannot be given the modern treatment they should have on account of the shortage of these and many other essential items.

"Yet China's total requirements are not as huge as might be thought. The daily needs of the National Health Administration, which supplies not only all the government hospitals, clinics and health centers, but also the medical institutions of the Provinces, are no more than one ton per day. It is estimated that the Army Medical Corps may need about three tons per day, while the different medical enterprises of the Red Cross and the numerous mission hospitals will probably require one more ton per day.

"The problem of providing a monthly total of one hundred fifty tons of medical supplies does not seem difficult, especially since American and British deliveries have been more or less sufficient in the past. The difficulty is transportation, since Rangoon, the only inlet to the Burma-China Road, has been closed and since the development of alternative land and river routes from British India to China will require considerable time. It is, therefore, seriously suggested that one or two freight planes should be made available by the United States for the exclusive purpose of flying medical materials from India to the

(continued next column)

nearest Chinese terminus from where they would be hauled on to the places where they are required.

"The second major problem facing the National Health Administration at present is the prevention of large scale epidemics during the coming summer. The opening of many thousands of miles of new roads across Provinces which had formerly been more or less isolated from each other and the migration of millions of people from occupied to unoccupied areas and within Free China have brought a new danger for the practically nationwide spread of any local flare-up of infectious diseases epidemic in certain areas. This is true of smallpox, cholera, relapsing fever, malaria and others.

"The anti-epidemic service of the Chinese Government is exceptionally well organized, and the two large laboratories in Kunming and Lanchow are able to produce sufficient quantities of many kinds of vaccine and serum to prevent or combat not only plague but almost any epidemic disease.

"The solution of its third and probably greatest problem is beyond the scope of the National Health Administration. It is malnutrition, an evil as old as Chinese history, but recently aggravated on account of the war and its economic consequences. The main sufferers, however, are no more the farmers whose crops were more or less normal in recent years, but the soldiers, government officials, teachers, salaried employees, large groups of coolies and industrial workers and numerous small shop keepers.

"Although none of them actually go hungry, their diet is qualitatively deficient, consisting as it does mainly of rice and small quantities of vegetables. Allowances for the soldiers and their own wages, salaries of government officials and employees, labor wages and the income of small trades people are all lagging behind the continuous drastic rise of prices, so that their standard of living has become more and more depressed.

"Medical experts state that many of the diseases they have to treat, especially tuberculosis, are largely brought about by lowered physical resistance due to malnutrition, while the treatment of hospital cases is made extremely difficult on ac-

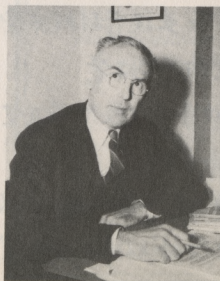
count of the qualitatively insufficient diet given to the sick.

"The fresh rise of prices which was expected after the Chinese New Year (February 15) has materialized. Prices have been going up steadily since that date because producers, landlords and merchants, having sold whatever they had to sell in order to get cash for the annual debt settlement, are once more withholding their goods for speculative motives. The issue of price control is again in the foreground of political discussion, and the government is again asked even by such liberal newspapers as the Ta Kung Pao to take the most drastic measures of severe punishment against irresponsible hoarders and speculators who are undermining the health of the nation and its fighting power.

Dr. Bachman Leaves For China (*cont't from pg 1*)
the national medical colleges which are taking this year a prominent place in ABMAC's part of China's essential defense program. ABMAC will rely on Dr. Bachman as its representative in China to advise on the most urgent emergency needs and to suggest new ways and means to support and promote China's courageous effort to build for the future.

In addition to securing the services of Dr. Bachman for China the Medical Committee, under its able chairman, Dr. Frank L. Meleney, has also made arrangements for Miss Marguerite Janet Bau to receive additional training in the techniques of X-ray preparatory to returning to China. ABMAC has awarded Miss Bau a fellowship to take this training under Dr. Ross Golden of Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Bau, an experienced physiotherapist, accompanied paralysis victim Fred B. Snite, Jr., on his journey from Peiping, China, to San Francisco in 1937,

(*cont on page 7*)



Dr. Bachman



Miss Bau

中國幾個重要的救護衛生機關

(乙) 中國紅十字會——(三續)

(三) 抗戰期中之組織及與其他機構之連繫

根據一八六四年日內瓦會議公約各國紅十字會非經各該國政府認可者不得加入萬國紅十字會故各國紅十字會雖為人民組織之團體但無不先經各該國政府認可而後成立者因此各國紅十字會皆為半官式之政府機關必具此項條件之原因有二：(一)不經政府認可日內瓦公約無從實施；(二)不經政府認可不易與軍隊合作。中國紅十字會在政府機構上言之全國衛生署為其主管機關故間接屬於行政院因受陸海空各軍事機關之監督故又間接屬於軍事委員會再則既為萬國紅十字會之會員故必須受萬國紅十字會條約之束縛以上為中國紅十字會對外國關係上的軍政及國際三方面之連繫也。

會內則以理事會為最高權限之組織會長則為執行之領袖總會設有總辦事處及臨時救護委員會該委員會為抗戰時期之特別組織為該會戰後所設救護總隊部之專管機構救護隊安為該會協助軍醫唯一之組織故為該會抗戰期中之最重要工作總隊部下設四大隊十二中隊統轄二百零八個小隊並設有材料庫暨分庫以及輸送隊輸送站輸送分站等。

各地則有地方分會設置地方救護隊及空襲救護隊等以救濟難民為主件。

此外紅十字會與中央賑濟會紅萬字會以及其他各救濟機關均有聯絡以達共同抗戰救護傷兵難民之目的也。

ABMAC BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ESTIMATED AT \$2,725,500

The maintenance and necessary expansion of medical relief work and a series of new projects in China, ABMAC will require an outlay of \$2,725,500, during the fiscal year April 1, 1942 to April 1, 1943.

The first demand on our funds is for the support of the Emergency Medical Service Training School program under the direction of Dr. Robert K.S. Lim, which calls for an expenditure of \$1,706,600.

Of this outlay, \$251,700 will be required to support the Central EMSTS at Kweiyang and its six branch schools. Attached to each school is a medical center and an orthopedic center and for support, repair and replacements ABMAC would need \$58,000. The sixth branch school is in the process of construction, and would need an additional \$12,500 for the erection of the medical center. In addition to the support and equipping of these schools ABMAC will try to get medical personnel to teach in the EMSTS.

New projects requested by cable from Dr. Lim, according to the budget estimate, would require an expenditure of \$706,900, of which \$400,000 would be used for the construction and equipping of a new Allied Hospital and laboratory buildings.

The budget estimate also outlined seven new projects now under consideration for raising the standards of education and providing post-graduate medical training, representing a total cost of \$333,600. The principal item in this classification was a proposed outlay of \$100,000 for dental training at West China University, including the erection of a new student dormitory.

ABMAC also requested an appropriation of \$535,000 for work to be carried on in China by Dr. P. Z. King, director of the National Health Administration. Dr. King's budget included \$97,500 for epidemic control work and one year's operation of the Public Health Centers in Chungking, Kweiyang, Lanchow, Sian and Chengtu.

It also was proposed that Dr. King be allocated \$152,500 for construction and operation for one year of five new health centers and \$2,000 for reorganization of the ABMAC clinic in Chungking.

Among the new projects to be handled
(cont on page 7)

ABMAC CABLES \$72,876.10 TO CHINA

ABMAC cabled funds totaling \$76,876.10 to field representatives in China for urgently needed medical aid to Chinese war victims.

The funds included a \$42,025.55 remittance to Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, director of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools at Kweiyang, and \$30,850.55 to Dr. P.Z. King, director-general of the National Health Administration in Chungking.

Of the funds sent to Dr. Lim, \$13,200 covered three months' support for six training schools; \$12,500 paid for erection of a new branch medical training center; \$5,050 defrayed three months' operating expenses of the Army Nursing School at Kweiyang, and \$4,800 was for support of ten medical units of the Sanitary Corps.

In addition, Dr. Lim received \$6,475.55 from the Hodge Memorial Fund to be used in his medical relief work.

A similar amount from the Hodge Memorial Fund was cabled to Dr. King, along with \$18,125 for three months' operation of the five public health centers built last year, and \$6,250 for an anti-epidemic program.

ABMAC LOSES THREE STAFF MEMBERS

With the establishment of a permanent United China Relief ABMAC was asked to turn over to UCR several of its devoted and valuable staff members: Natalie Hankemeyer, Chia-I Cheng and Elizabeth Jorzick.

Miss Hankemeyer, who for the past two years has directed the publicity of ABMAC, was asked to become publicity director for UCR. Miss Hankemeyer has proved her worth to ABMAC during the year 1941, and had served on a lend-lease basis in the publicity department of UCR. While ABMAC has lost Miss Hankemeyer's guiding genius, we realize that now she will be bringing it to bear on the whole of China's needs rather than just those in the medical field.

The members of ABMAC's Executive Committee passed resolutions of appreciation for the work rendered by Miss Hankemeyer and Mr. Cheng.

Miss Jorzick, who joined the ABMAC staff at the beginning of the UCR Campaign

in 1941, has also been appointed to serve with the permanent United China Relief.

NEWS NOTES

Word has reached headquarters that Dr. R. Gordon Agnew reached India with all his supplies. Dr. Agnew, a Canadian medical missionary, agreed to take back to China with him a shipment of ABMAC medical supplies.

We hope that Dr. Agnew will be able to get the supplies through to Kweiyang without any difficulties.

Two new members have been added to our Board of Directors - Dr. Edwin C. Lobenstine, Chairman of the China Medical Board and Dr. Eugene Opie of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

A Nominating Committee has been appointed by Dr. Van Slyke with Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus as Chairman and Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, Chih Meng, Dr. Edward H. Hume and Mable Mead as members.

The Annual Meeting of ABMAC's Board of Directors will be held on May 11.

ABMAC has not undertaken the campaign of collecting silk stocking to be sent to China to serve as outer bandages because several difficulties have to be ironed out before it will be advisable to undertake the project.

MONTHLY BENEFIT DINNER

Nom Yuen Restaurant, 41 Mott Street

Saturday, April 18, at 7:30 P.M.

SPEAKER:

Miss Pousheng Kung of Chungking
"Chinese Women in War Time"

Authentic Chinese Dinner
of Eight Courses

Tickets \$1.50 per person

Call Circle 7-0840 for Reservations

Dr. John Scudder, a member of AEMAC's Board of Directors and Chairman of the Surgical Instruments Committee, has been associated with the Orient -- but with India rather than China.



Dr. Scudder

He was born in India, but received his education in America. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1927 and served his internship at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland and the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. He returned to India in the early part of 1930.

Since his return to America, in 1936, Dr. Scudder has been on the surgical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. His special work has been on shock and blood studies, and, in 1940, he published a book entitled "Shock, Blood Studies as a Guide to Therapy." In 1938-39, he was given a leave of absence to study at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. During this time he worked on plasma as a substitute for blood.

The war in Europe gave still further impetus to his studies and, in the spring of 1940, he evolved a plan whereby this country could be of great medical help to the nations at war. His plan called for the voluntary donation of blood by thousands of Americans, removing the plasma from the blood and shipping it to France and England. Dr. Scudder received the support of the American Red Cross, and with the help of the Presbyterian Hospital and seven other hospitals in New York a thousand liters of plasma were sent to Britain in the five months before Britain had built up a sufficient store for her own needs.

As chairman of the Surgical Instruments Committee, Dr. Scudder has collected thousands of dollars' worth of surgical instruments. As the war progressed he offered to train Chinese doctors in the technique of setting up a blood bank. He is now instructing Dr. Wong and Dr. Yi in this technique, prior to their return to China. (Article appeared in March issue of AEMAC Bulletin.)

In the absence of Dr. Scudder, his very able co-worker Mrs. Scudder is carrying on the direction of the studies of Dr. Yi and Dr. Wong.

by

Bangnee A. Liu, Research Associate
China Institute in America

In this World War II, China is the first nation to be invaded by one of the Axis aggressors. This happened in September 1931, ten years before Pearl Harbor, so that the American public is apt to have forgotten all about it. But there is no doubt that when the history of this war is written, the beginning of it will be placed in the Japanese invasion of China in 1931, which was soon followed by Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia in 1934, Hitler's invasion of Austria in 1938, and other events that finally led to the Japanese attack on the United States in December 1941.

China is also the first nation to have put up effective resistance against the Axis invaders. From July 1937, Chinese troops, under the supreme command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, fought valiantly against a militarily superior foe, without a single ally, for four and a half years. This surprising achievement, viewed in the light of what has happened to other nations in this global war, may be accounted for by the following simple facts.

In the first place, China has had the advantage of an intimate knowledge of her enemy. In the words of an ancient Chinese maxim, "To know your opponent as well as you know yourself is to win a hundred victories in a hundred battles." China has not made the mistake of either underestimating or overestimating the power of the enemy, but has learnt how to meet and to deal with her in the most effective way.

(continued next column)

A memorial fund totaling \$19,426.65, established in memory of Dr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Hodge, has been donated to the Bureau by the trustees of the fund.

Dr. and Mrs. Hodge went to China under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1899. They served in China for 15 months before they were killed at Pao Ting, during the Boxer Rebellion.

The fund will be divided equally among Dr. Robert K.S. Lim, director of the Emergency Medical Service Training School, Dr. P.Z. King, director of the National Health Administration, and Dr. Marion Yang, director of the Maternity and Child Health Department of the National Institute of Health.

Secondly, the Chinese people have demonstrated their united will to fight for their freedom, in spite of the tremendous odds against them. They have willingly sacrificed everything, and patiently suffered all the hardships and cruelties of war without complaint, because they believe in what they are fighting for.

Lastly, the sympathy and help given to the Chinese people by friendly nations, in the form of moral support for their cause, loans and lend-lease materials, medical aid and civilian relief, have all been a source of comfort and encouragement to the fighters and the civilian population of China. No doubt they account in part for the high morale of the Chinese nation throughout this war.

Now China is one of the major partners in the United Nations. What has China to contribute toward the winning of the war? First, China has a trained and experienced fighting force of five million men at the disposal of the United Nations. Most of these troops are engaged in wearing down a large part of the Japanese army already bogged down in China. Some of the Chinese divisions are now helping to defend the Burma-India line. Other troops could be sent into Thailand and Indo-China to cut the Japanese lines of supply and communications. With the benefit of five years' experience in fighting the Japanese, these seasoned soldiers, given the necessary equipment and air support, should be valuable material for reinforcement on any front today.

Furthermore, China possesses the most practical bases for offensive action against the Japanese. The nearest points on the China coast are only from 200 to 500 miles by air from the Japanese bases on Formosa and the main islands of Japan. Nowhere else can the United Nations find land bases so close to Japan itself. Also through China the way is open to reach Japan by way of Korea, where the population will welcome the opportunity to be freed of Japanese oppression.

Another contribution China is able to make toward the success of the United Nations is on the propaganda front. Where the Japanese propagandist fails to impress the various Asiatic peoples with his slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics", which they easily recognize as meaning only "Asia for the Japanese", China can hold out to the masses of

Asia, by example and by precept, the hope of fighting for their own freedom and a place among the other free peoples of the world.

These are just the most important contributions China is bringing to the cause of the United Nations. In helping to win the war, these contributions are more than enough to match in value all the planes, tanks, guns, and ships that the United States are supplying to all the fighting forces on our side. Then, when the war is finally won, the United States and China, as two of the major partners in the United Nations, must continue to join hands and pool their resources toward the solution of the problems of post-war reconstruction.

Dr. Liu presented the above speech at the ABMAC Monthly Dinner held on March 18.

DR. Bachman Leaves For China (con't pg 3)
and attended him again in 1938. Born in Shanghai, she studied at Ginling College in Nanking and at PUMC in Peiping. After the completion of her X-ray training, Miss Bau plans to return to China as one of a unit of several other doctors and technicians whom ABMAC is sending to the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools.

ABMAC BUDGET (con't page 5)

by Dr. King in the current fiscal year was the establishment of five new Maternity and Child Health Bureaus in major Chinese cities at a cost of \$166,000 which includes operation for one year.

Administrative costs for ABMAC's China office were placed at \$5,000 while \$75,000 was asked to defray shipping charges and insurance, based on the assumption that ABMAC would send \$400,000 worth of material to China in the fiscal year.

A dollar bill attached to this blank brings the Bulletin for 12 issues.

I enclose \$1 for 12 issues of the Bulletin

I enclose \$ for medical relief.

Name _____

(please print)

Address _____

CHINA WEEK, APRIL 12-19 TO BE MARKED BY NATION-WIDE ACTIVITIES

.....
600 Cities to Launch
United China Relief Drive

China Week will be celebrated throughout the Nation from April 12-19 as UCR launches its campaign to raise a \$7,000,000 fund to help speed the rescue of millions of Chinese war-victims from suffering, starvation and disease.

More than 600 cities in which UCR committees are at work will observe the week with parades, mass-meetings and other special events.

Mayors in these cities have proclaimed the week as a period of practical sympathy for the Chinese people, worn by five years of fighting and holding down a fighting front 2,800 miles long against the Japanese. Their proclamations urged every citizen to take part in the demonstration by supporting the drive.

China Week will commence with special religious services on Sunday, April 12, which has been designated as China Relief Sunday by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing more than 100,000 churches of all denominations. Pastors will devote sermons and prayers to the needs of China on this Sunday, and will urge their congregations to contribute to the campaign.

Other days set aside for special ap-

peals during China Week are Monday, April 13, Cultural Relations Day; Tuesday, April 14, Women's Day; Wednesday, April 15, Children's Day; Thursday, April 16, China Trade Day; Friday, April 17, Mercy Day; and Saturday, April 18, Festival Day.

During the week UCR representatives will begin an intensive drive for funds. Business firms, commercial organizations and individuals will be canvassed for gifts by thousands of volunteer workers, under the leadership of Wendell L. Willkie, honorary chairman, Paul G. Hoffman, chairman, and W. R. Herod, president of UCR.

National service organizations, including Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions, and professional groups have pledged their cooperation in sponsoring forum discussions and special programs during China Week. Women's groups will join in a united salute to Madame Chiang Kai-shek's inspired leadership of China's women as a Women's Day highlight.

Leading physicians, surgeons and representatives of county medical societies will broadcast appeals for increased support of the medical relief work being accomplished in China with American aid, and describe the current needs among China's 5,000,000 sick and wounded.

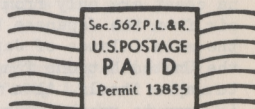
Saturday, final day of China Week, will also mark the climax of the national contest being conducted by UCR and the Bronx Zoo among the country's children to name the two baby giant pandas recently sent to America by Madame Chiang.

Abmac Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway - New York, N. Y.

Vol. IV, No. 4 4/42
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Abmac Bulletin

PARTICIPATING IN

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

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Vol. IV, No. 5

May, 1942

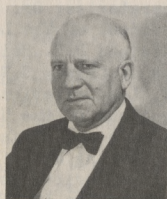
HONORS CONFERRED ON DR. LIM AND ABMAC DIRECTORS

Dr. Robert Kho-seng Lim, director of the Medical Relief Corps of the National Red Cross Society of China, has been elected a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences by a unanimous vote.



Dr. Walter B. Cannon, foreign secretary of the Academy, declared that this citation is "the highest honor which the most highly esteemed scientific organization in the United States can confer upon a foreign scientist."

Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, chief chemist at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York and ABMAC's President, was awarded the George M. Kober Medal, one of the highest honors in the medical profession.



Dr. Van Slyke was cited not only because of his contributions to the treatment of Bright's Disease, but also for his work on the oxygen treatment of pneumonia.

Dr. Walter B. Cannon, a member of ABMAC's Medical Committee has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Cannon is one of a group of five foreigners, the first to be so honored since the revolution.



Dr. Cannon has been connected with the department of physiology at Harvard University since 1900. He is widely known for his work, particularly in endocrinology and neurology.

20TH CENTURY COLLEGE-TRAINED MIDWIVES TAKE OVER GIGANTIC TASK OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH TO SUPPLANT HERB DOCTORS IN FREE CHINA

China is the only country in the world where college-trained women are midwives. Two thousand of the cream of Free China's young women are being graduated every year from 55 schools, set up with a three-year curricula to give training in work of maternal and child health. Within two decades or less - depending upon how quickly that country finds the peace to start her reconstruction - China will have the lowest infant mortality and the lowest child-birth mortality of any country on earth.

These facts were told by Dr. Marion Yang, one of the Chinese Republic's pioneer women educators, who was founder of the maternity and child health department of the National Institute of Health, situated for the duration in Chungking, and is in this country for research and inspection of this country's public health projects.

"So-called illiterate women found in some of the most backward provinces of China are being initiated into the modern methods of pre-natal and post-natal care", said Dr. Yang, "And we never encounter hostility to modern methods that you might find among illiterate people in other countries. We never find ignorance of child care. China's family system, where three generations often live together, makes the youngest child familiar with babies, so that any new ideas for making the Chinese babies plumper and happier are joyfully received by our Chinese mothers."

Dr. Yang revealed that this maternal and child health work has been carried on for 14 years, and that health facilities have been established that serve 26 provinces in Northwest China. In some of these, over half of the population are receiving some sort of health care and instruction.

Young Chinese mothers (cont'd on page 3)

Abmac Bulletin

issued by
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Participating in United China Relief

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This Bulletin is issued monthly for the benefit of our friends and contributors
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 a year

EDITOR
CHARLES W. FERGUSON

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
ADET LIN - PASOAN CHI - FRANCES SYKO

EDITORIAL

by Adet Lin *

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China is proud to announce that Charles W. Ferguson, associate editor of the Reader's Digest, has accepted the editorship of the ABMAC Bulletin. The Bulletin will undoubtedly grow under his direction and we hope that it will be brought closer to the American public. It is indeed a rare honor to have Mr. Ferguson as chairman of our Editorial Committee.

Is there a place under the sun, whether it be Arabia or Egypt or China, where the Reader's Digest is not known? In the most unexpected places an American magazine turns up and invariably it is the Reader's Digest. It may be torn and curled, or heavily marked with inscrutable notes; it may be a year old or five years old; yet it is always the Reader's Digest. It is amazing how it spreads around the world!

Incidentally, the Digest is the most widely-read American magazine in China. It is hard to get now but once a copy falls into the hands of a Chinese, it will be passed around at least twenty times for every English-speaking Chinese enjoys it and waits for it like an American. A large proportion of China's knowledge of America comes from the Reader's Digest.

Mr. Ferguson has always been deeply interested in China and her needs and through the Reader's Digest he has brought China into many American homes. He has asked Americans to help China and many have responded generously to his appeal. His willingness to help the Bureau as the Editor of the ABMAC Bulletin brings great encouragement and delight to us and no doubt to our readers, too.

* Adet Lin, daughter of Dr. Lin Yutang, is the author of the John Day book, "Dawn Over Chungking."

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Bureau was held on May 11 at the Women's National Republican Club in New York City with Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke presiding.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke was re-elected president, Dr. Co Tui was re-elected first vice president, Dr. Frank L. Meleney was re-elected second vice president, Dr. Maurice William was re-elected third vice president, Leland Rex Robinson was elected secretary (Profile on page 6), John J. Martin was re-elected treasurer, and Walter J. Pfizenmayer was re-elected assistant treasurer.

The acceptance of Consul-General Tsune-chi Yu of the Honorary Vice Presidency was announced. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will continue to serve as Honorary Chairman and Dr. Hu Shih will continue to serve as Honorary President.

Several new members were elected to the Board of Directors: Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, secretary of the American Health Association; Dr. K.K. Chen, director of pharmacological research at the Eli Lilly Laboratories; Dr. Jean Alonzo Curran, president of the Long Island College of Medicine; P.F. Hsia, joint-manager of the Bank of China; C.T. Loo, president of the C.T. Loo Galleries; Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Dr. Szeming Sze, formerly secretary of the Chinese Medical Association and at present secretary to Dr. T.V. Soong, China's Foreign Minister; Ruth C. Williams, Assistant Director of Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital; and C.F. Yao, president of the TONYING CO.

ABMAC BOSTON BRANCH VOTES TO CONTINUE

At the Annual Meeting of ABMAC's Boston Branch the directors voted to keep the committee in existence as a service committee to ABMAC and a fund-raising committee to United China Relief. The committee elected the following new officers for the coming year: Dr. Walter B. Cannon, chairman; Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck and Dr. G. Nye Steiger, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, secretary; and Allan Forbes, treasurer.

Leland Rex Robinson, chairman of ABMAC's Organization Committee in New York, was guest speaker at the meeting.

Maternal and Child Health (cont'd page 1)

are looked after for two years, during the year before the child is born, and during the first year of the child's life. The reason the country women accept this pre-natal care calmly, explained Dr. Yang, is because in China a child's life dates from its conception, and pre-natal care coincides with this belief.

"Dozens of local superstitions, thousands of years old, were encountered by our workers and midwives, of course, for many country women are still treated exclusively by Chinese herb doctors and by old-fashioned midwives, who use more superstition than science," said Dr. Yang.

"We found it wise to build the new on the old foundations, and, so far as we could, we have explained our modern medical steps by tying them up with the old, already understood superstitions.

"A favorite old country belief is that at childbirth something in the room should be opened - a door, or trunk top, or box top. This is supposed to insure easy delivery. This superstition does not hurt our care of the young mother, and we observe it.

"On the 12th day of a baby's life, one old superstition had it that a special meat-filled sort of dumpling be prepared by the housewife. The dough is folded over the chopped-meat stuffing, and the dough ends pinched together. This culinary rite is faithfully followed in many places, young mothers believing that the making and eating of the dumpling insures complete recovery for the mother.

"We have taken advantage of this rite by giving on the 12th day the usual examination made by all modern doctors just before the young mother is allowed to leave the sickroom."

Similarly, the old-fashioned Chinese peasants observe special ceremonies on the 1st day after the baby is born, and on the 100th day, said Dr. Yang. On these days, Chinese midwives can easily introduce changes of diet for mother or baby, examine the mother's milk, or give the baby any needed inoculation. At any other time, such special and unaccustomed treatment might not be so easily understood by the mother, she said.

"China's midwives never force a mother to do anything she does not approve of,"



Dr. Marion Yang

Dr. Yang went on. "In a poor household we advise the expectant mother to go to a hospital. But we do not force her to, if her own judgment is against it.

"And in China, the opposite of what occurs in the United States is true. Over here, the rich expectant mothers go to the hospital, and the poor have children at home. In China, the well-to-do, whose houses have facilities for boiling water, heating rooms, preparing good food - they stay at home. The poor, who have no such facilities, go to the hospital.

In the last five years, said Dr. Yang, training in modern methods has been given to about 300 old-time midwives, solely because of the propaganda value of the endorsement of the new maternity work by the old-fashioned midwife.

Dr. Yang said that the Work and Health Education Department of China's Public Health Administration cooperates with the Chinese midwives by preparing pamphlets on such subjects as teething, infant feeding, infant bathing, crying and so on, and by distributing these throughout the countryside, even to illiterate families. There is never danger that the pamphlets will not be read, for inside the average, very huge, Chinese family - containing aunts, uncles, cousins - there is usually at least one member who can read.

Dr. Yang served for many years as instructor in the Department of Health and Hygiene of Peking Union Medical College, and in 1930 was appointed technical expert to the Chinese Ministry of Health. At one time, she was attached to the health division of the League of Nations as technical expert.

**MODUS OPERANDI BETWEEN UNITED CHINA RELIEF AND
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.**

A plan to gear ABMAC into United China Relief and still preserve ABMAC's organization and its special work for China has been arranged between the Directors of ABMAC and UCR.

According to this agreement ABMAC continues as agent of UCR, to carry on the medical and health work which it has developed in China. In this country ABMAC relinquishes all appeals for funds during the period of its participation in United China Relief, and depends for support on allocations from the funds collected by UCR. However, funds which any donor without solicitation gives directly to ABMAC may be received, and funds which donors transmit to UCR marked as designated for ABMAC will be transmitted directly to ABMAC and acknowledged by it. ABMAC will by means of its Bulletin and Committees retain contact with people who are interested in its medical and health work in China.

A statement of the Modus Operandi for ABMAC's participation in UCR, as suggested by the Bureau and accepted by UCR follows:

I. Raising and Allotment of Funds

1. **Fund Raising:** The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China agrees to give up its fund-raising organization, including local committees in the field, fund-raising staff, records of contributors, and accumulated prospect lists, as assets for United China Relief in its fund-raising campaigns.

2. **Allotment.** United China Relief in return will provide funds for the China program and for the administrative expenses of ABMAC. Appropriations for these purposes shall be allotted annually or often-er by the Program Committee of United China Relief, after presentation of budgets by ABMAC.

3. **Gifts designated by ABMAC.** Gifts over ten dollars received by UCR, but designated for ABMAC by the donors, shall be transmitted to ABMAC. Gifts thus transmitted shall be considered as part of the allotments assigned by UCR to ABMAC, so that the designation of gifts shall not cause the total receipts of ABMAC to exceed the allotments made to ABMAC by the Program Committee of UCR, except in the following cases:

a. If a gift designated to ABMAC or presented directly to ABMAC (see No.4,below) is directed by the donor to be spent on a specified project not on the approved program of ABMAC, the amount of such gift shall not be deducted from the allotment for the approved program.

b. If the sum of gifts (above ten dollars in size) designated to ABMAC, plus gifts directly presented to ABMAC (see No. 4,below) exceeds the total amount allotted by UCR to ABMAC for any fiscal year, the excess shall remain in the ABMAC treasury. In such a case ABMAC would receive no undesignated money from UCR, but would not remit to UCR any of the funds designated or donated to ABMAC.

c. In any case ABMAC would report fully to the Program Committee of UCR on the use to which all funds, designated or otherwise, are put.

4. **Direct Gifts to ABMAC.** ABMAC retains the right of its Treasurer to receive unsolicited direct gifts, agreeing that they shall be reported to UCR, and that such gifts shall be considered as part of the assigned allotments to ABMAC in the same way, outlined above, as designated gifts received by UCR for ABMAC. Checks made out to ABMAC, if received by UCR, shall be considered as direct gifts to ABMAC and shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of ABMAC.

II. China Program of ABMAC

1. For the present and until formally declared otherwise by the Program Committee of UCR, ABMAC is recognized by UCR as a channel through which UCR assists the following four Chinese organizations:

a. The National Red Cross Society of China

b. The National Health Administration of China

c. The Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, jointly sponsored by the two above organizations under the Ministry of War of China.

d. The Health Centers built by ABMAC for Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking and such extensions of these as may be made elsewhere in China.

2. It shall be the province of ABMAC to arrange, negotiate and carry out, with these or other Chinese organizations, programs approved for ABMAC by the Program Committee. To avoid confusion, UCR representatives, other than ABMAC, will avoid making commitments to Chinese or American organizations concerning ABMAC's program, except with the knowledge and consent of ABMAC.

3. The Program Committee has suggested evolution of United China Relief from an agency to a functional basis. With this conception ABMAC is in hearty accord.

4. The Directors of ABMAC will in general endeavor to carry out their China program as outlined in regular advance reports to the Program Committee of UCR and approved by that Committee. In view, however, of the unpredictable and sudden nature of epidemics, military operations, and other factors which may affect China programs, ABMAC is permitted to change details of its program without waiting for approval by the Program Committee of UCR, provided the changes do not increase the total budget of ABMAC. ABMAC will promptly inform the Program Committee of UCR if such changes are made.

III. Preservation of the Clientele of ABMAC

Besides immediate relief, ABMAC has a long range program in support and development of native Chinese medical schools and health organizations. If UCR should discontinue its activities while this program requires continuance, it may then become necessary for ABMAC to return to reliance on the direct support of its former sponsors and of other persons who have shown interest in medical aid to China. Therefore, the Directors of ABMAC request that UCR observe the following practices to keep the name of ABMAC before its former supporters, and to acquaint ABMAC with the names of UCR supporters who show interest in the medical program.

a. ABMAC shall assist in the publicity of UCR, when such publicity especially features parts of ABMAC's program in China. The name of ABMAC shall be mentioned, where mention is reasonable, in such publicity.

b. Concerning donations received by UCR and designated by the donors to ABMAC, ABMAC shall promptly be notified in order that acknowledgments may be sent by ABMAC to the donors.

c. Concerning donations received by UCR and designated by the donors to ABMAC, ABMAC shall promptly be notified in order that these agencies working in the medical field shall have access at any time to the records in order that these agencies may file the names of the donors as possible future supporters. It is requested that UCR in its records segregate donations designated for medical or health purposes.

d. If UCR should cease to function, ABMAC, equally with the other agencies, shall have access to the lists of UCR donors.

中國幾個重要的救護衛生機關——(四續)

(乙) 中國紅十字會

(四) 抗戰期中之供獻

中國紅十字會在抗戰期中之最大供獻為其所組織之救護隊。該救護隊不僅為傷兵病民一時造福無窮，而其數年來抗戰工作之經驗對於中國醫學教育、一般公共衛生，以及軍醫之改進皆有極大影響，最值得吾人注意者。

因救護隊與軍醫合作所得之經驗遂引起有設立「戰時衛生人員訓練所」之需要。該訓練所及其各分校已成為各戰區之醫治中心。目下因集中於戰時衛生人員之訓練將來則為各該區域民眾衛生幸福之來源。因救護隊之關係，全國衛生署不僅能推行多項計劃且可借其經驗而為設施新計劃之張本。至於救護隊對於軍醫之直接影響，實非數語所能盡言。概括之，中國軍醫今日已煥然一新，樹立健全基礎，不得不謂受救護隊之莫大助力也。至中國紅十字會各地分會工作，雖在在足以稱道，要皆屬於局部個別方面，本刊篇幅有限，恕不詳述。茲僅將救護隊自抗戰以來工作之文畧錄於下，所謂現一斑亦未始不可想像而得其全豹也。

中國紅十字會救護隊成功之最大原因有二。從其機構言之，組織完善，極充分合作之能力。論其工作，則計劃週詳，無一不按實際需要而設施。是以点滴之功，皆收實效，加之遇事經濟，人材濟濟，亦無怪乎其成績打破紀錄。總隊長林可勝理頭督幹，領導有方，實為救護隊唯一靈魂。故不得不特別一提及之——(待續)

PROFILE *

Leland Rex Robinson, our new Secretary, wears a kindly smile, looking strangely like F.D.R. in a way. This resemblance is quite



© Bachrach
Leland Rex Robinson

startling at first sight but then one begins to listen and gets completely absorbed in what he is saying. Besides being the director of Bishop's Service, Inc. he is an active member of many relief and public organizations. The time he puts into this work practically takes up all his spare moments. He also has been lecturing on Economics in Columbia and that is very satisfying to him, for he is most happy when he is teaching.

With his wife and two children he lives in a house in Westchester and is practically a neighbor of the Van Slykes. When he is free from all work, he toys with the movie camera and enjoys himself tremendously.

During the last war Mr. Robinson was in Iran and Iraq supervising the relief work there. Probably it was there that Mr. Robinson began his active participation in all kinds of relief work. A few years ago he was able to visit China briefly on his way to India. He has always been interested in China and he says every intelligent man should be, with this war ravaging the entire globe. China is the most critical area in this war right now, Mr. Robinson said, and since America's entry into the war the situation, unluckily, has become worse. Geographically China is almost completely surrounded by the Japanese now. Her needs have increased tenfold and the difficulty in sending help is very distressing. But in spite of the complications, America must help China with arms and with medical relief, for America should help China in her fight for the ideals of Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. Robinson feels very strongly that the Bureau should continue after the war as a permanent agency. When reconstruction begins there begins the real chance to help China. There should be no more bottlenecks in our aid to China and America must make up for the crime of sending oil to Japan during the last years. ABMAC must continue with a long-range program; it must not be just an emergency committee. Mr. Robinson is enthusiastic about ABMAC and hopes to promote its work in his own way.

* By Adet Lin

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM ADELE COHN

These extracts are contained in a letter from Dr. Adele Cohn, one of the physicians recruited to China by ABMAC, who is now serving as a Medical Officer in the Emergency Medical Service Training School in Kwei-yang. The letter was received May 20:

Soldiers continue to pour in here from everywhere and it is pitiful to see them come in after walking 10 to 12 miles. They look like walking skeletons, clothes in rags and barefoot. Bodies are usually covered with infected scabies sores from which blood is constantly oozing. Their faces are ashen and their lips are parched. Some have feet swollen to three times normal size, wrapped in paper or rags. Some are unable to walk and are carried on the soldiers' backs. Many die along the road and lie there until someone takes the body away. They are so terribly ill and so undernourished that often they become like rather dumb animals, the only sound coming from them being moans.

Most of them have dysentery and malaria, a few of the last lot had TB, and all of them are suffering from malnutrition. I am told that the rice rations are $1\frac{1}{2}$ catties per day, but there is the usual 7 oz. squeeze. All in all, the Chinese Army is the most amazing in the world, with its persistence and endurance, and its ability to get along under all sorts of trying conditions and on little or no food. Fortunately, it has been warm the past few weeks, but even in the zero weather the soldiered marched by with bare feet covered only by grass sandals.

My work continues to grow and I am now reaching a point where I almost have enough work to do, but not quite the full time I had in my work in America. My war patients have increased to between 40 to 50, from the original 25 beds. My chest clinic attendance is increasing, too. In addition, I have been assigned the fluoroscopy of the new employees and do survey in TB among those already employed.

The morale is not as good as it was a month or two ago, and it is quite understandable that everyone should be discouraged with the constant success of the Japanese. We all realize that distance and time are two great problems that handicap America, yet somehow we are disappointed that nothing positive comes from America. Of course, the AVG is marvelous but there isn't enough of that sort of thing to make much of a dent in Japan's strength. And we all wonder how long China

can go on with her life line in Burma cut. But all of us do believe that somehow, someday the Axis will be defeated, but in the remote future, it seems to us right now.

I am worried about our medical supplies, not for my work especially, since there is no specific medicine anyway, and as long as we have a bit of cough medicine and some codeine we can pretty well get along. I am told there are only 7 lbs. of cod liver oil left, and I wonder what we will do for quinine with Java gone. You know the enormous quantities we consume here. And sulphanilamides, whatever shall we do about those when our supply is gone?

The cost of living is ridiculous. Pao-fan was 60 for 2 meals when I came in September, and is now 180!

UCR NOTES

The top-flight executives loaned by leading business and industrial firms to United China Relief to take over the organization's campaign to raise funds, have returned to their respective companies. However, new members have been added to the permanent staff of UCR.

.....
Dwight W. Edwards, formerly secretary of the International Committee of the Chinese YMCA in China, has been appointed the UCR program director for China, with headquarters in Chungking.

.....
Lennig Sweet, formerly with the Social Security Board, joined the headquarters staff of UCR as program director, serving as secretary to the program committee under the chairmanship of Edward C. Carter.

.....
The program division of UCR has asked ABMAC directors to allow our Executive Director, Helen Kennedy Stevens, to give one-third of her time to the Medical Committee of UCR to work with Mr. Carter, chairman and Dr. Francis R. Dieuaide, chairman of the advisory committee on medical and health problems in China. Emma deLong Mills, of the ABMAC staff, who has been working on this program too, has prepared with the Executive Director the report on the medical conference, which was used as background material for the Conference on Medicine and Public Health, called by United China Relief.

The conference on Medicine and Public Health in China held by UCR in New York City on April 11 and 12 was called to examine the total American effort in assisting and sup-

plementing Chinese programs of medicine and public health, to secure information and advice from Chinese and American sources as to the needs, conditions of work, etc., to correlate and prevent overlapping between the programs of all groups, government and private, assisting the medical field in China.

CHINA NEEDS YOUR HELP -- NOW



Aid for China is more urgent than ever before. If you have not already made your contribution to United China Relief or the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, do it today.

Send your check to your local United China Relief Committee or to National Headquarters at 1790 Broadway New York, made out to either United China Relief, Inc., or the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Inc., as you prefer. It may be designated for any special purpose you wish, and will be credited to your local UCR quota.

DON'T DELAY -- MAIL YOUR CHECK TODAY

I am enclosing my contribution of \$ _____
for United China Relief.

I am enclosing my contribution of \$ _____
for ABMAC.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY AND STATE _____

Participating in United China Relief

MAIL FROM CHINA

Excerpts from a recent letter received at headquarters from Cheng Pao-nan, a member of ABMAC's China office staff:

As you must have learned from my cables, my trip to Rangoon can be described as an unqualified success. All our medical supplies and subsequently all ABMAC trucks were hurried out of Rangoon. At the same time we were trying to purchase as much as possible - drugs and chemicals - for the National Health Administration. After much effort, we managed to buy about 3,500 rupees worth of drugs.

From Rangoon I went to Calcutta for two purposes: first, to acquaint myself with the local conditions and second, to purchase medical supplies for the NHA. This was done at the request of Dr. P. Z. King.

In Calcutta, I called upon Dr. J. B. Grant, director of the All India Institute of Health and Public Hygiene, loaned to the organization by the Rockefeller Foundation. I found Dr. Grant very helpful and cooperative. He is thoroughly conversant with the medical situation in India and had already been helping the NHA in certain purchases.

After a preliminary appraisal of the conditions existing in India, especially with the purchase and export of medical supplies, Dr. Grant urged me to make a trip to New Delhi, the winter capital of India. It was found that there existed a situation which needed a quick remedy. The issuance of export licenses for medical supplies was

handled by three different departments of the Government. With a letter of introduction from Dr. Grant to Gen. Sir Gordon Jolly, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and another letter, which I obtained from Sir Archibald Kerr Clark-Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, to His Excellency the Viceroy, I went to Delhi. Both of these letters were of inestimable value, for after five days of consultation and deliberation within the Indian Government, it was decided that the issuance of all export licenses for medical supplies destined for China should be made by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

At the suggestion of General Jolly, and concurred with by Dr. Grant, it was thought that in order to begin the flow of medical supplies to China as speedily as possible, and with the minimum of delay, and above all to centralize control of both the purchase and export of medical supplies for China, an office should be set up in India by the relevant medical organizations in China. I understand this will be acted upon in due course.

General Jolly visited Chungking at the invitation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There were several conferences between General Jolly, Drs. Loo Chih-teh, P.Z. King, Robert Lim, Major Mendelson, (American Military Mission), Albert Evans (UCR representative in China) and myself.

As a result of General Jolly's visit, it can be said that cooperation between India and China in the medical field has been effected.

Abmac Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

1790 Broadway - New York, N.Y.

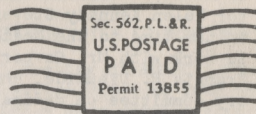
Participating in United China Relief

Vol. IV, No. 5

5/42

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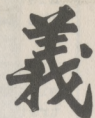
Abmac Bulletin

Reduce
to 5 1/4"

PARTICIPATING IN UNITED CHINA RELIEF

Vol. IV, No. 6 & 7

June, July, 1942



CHINA'S HEALTH PROBLEMS

A review by Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke of the monograph
"China's Health Problems" by Dr. Szeming Sze

Under the above title a memorable monograph has just been published by Dr. Szeming Sze, who has recently honored ABMAC by becoming one of its Directors. Dr. Sze is General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association, Special Member of the National Health Administration, and a Director of the Health League of China, the National Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Chinese Mission to Lepers, and the China Nutritional Council. His medical interests and studies are so broad that he speaks with authority, and he has condensed within the pages of his monograph an account of the health problems of China which is the more overwhelming because it is couched in the precise and unimpassioned terms of objective science. In the following incomplete review the statistics are taken from Dr. Sze's monograph but the comments on them are in part the writer's.

China, even in the uninvaded areas, writes Dr. Sze, has now twice the death rate and twice the amount of reported disease per thousand population that we have in the United States. Health conditions are actually worse than indicated by these statistics; a large part of the population not listed as ill is in fact half sick from malnutrition, parasites, and other results of a lowered standard of living. Probably three-quarters of the unnecessary deaths are the results of infections which in normal times could be brought under control, but are now made more deadly by bad living conditions, inadequate care, and malnutrition: such as tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal diseases, and the diseases of infancy. Eternally lurking are the possibilities of holocaust epidemics of cholera, bubonic plague, and typhus, which are held back by the Chinese National Health Administration working under Dr. P. Z. King with extraordinary courage and effect despite most meager resources.

Per million population, Dr. Sze points out, China has only four per cent as many physicians and two per cent as many hospital beds as the United States. In fact the disparity is still greater, because only part of the doctors are well trained, and some of the hospitals are hardly such in the modern sense of the word, so greatly do they lack equipment.

Perhaps one of the most extraordinary evidences of Chinese fortitude is the fact that despite the lack of medical man power and equipment, and despite the terrific pressure of the war, the organization of care for both civilian and army population has not been permitted to lapse; on the contrary the progress towards modernization that was started before the invasion has gone on. Dr. Sze describes the manner in which the countryside is divided into districts which are being organized for health control, and will ultimately be provided with state physicians and nurses. In the 24 provinces plans are laid for at least as many great provincial medical centers, for some 400 provincial hospitals, and 1775 county health centers, provided with physicians and health officers. Even the villages are to have their visiting nurses. The service has already been begun; in 1940 there were in operation 15 provincial medical centers, 13 provincial hospitals, and 691 county health centers. To the as yet small number of government hospitals are added 150 non-governmental hospitals, about three-fourths of which are mission hospitals, the facilities of which are linked with the national health services. In 1936, the last normal year before the war, the government appropriated the equivalent of three million US dollars for these services. Their extension is retarded by the limited appropriations which can now be spared for them. (Support of this extension is one of the aims of ABMAC with the help of United China Relief.) (continued on next page)

DR. ROBERT LIM SAFE IN KWEIYANG (story Page 4)

Abmac Bulletin

Issued by
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Participating in United China Relief



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This Bulletin is issued monthly for the benefit of our friends and contributors
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 a year

EDITOR
CHARLES W. FERGUSON

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
ADET LIN - PASAN CHI - FRANCES BYNO

A great need, for the present and a long time to come, is for more physicians. Most of these must be trained in China. There are at present about twenty functioning medical schools in China. The Peiping Union Medical School, which trained many of the present leaders in Chinese medicine, has been suppressed by the Japanese. Some of the other schools moved west to escape the Japanese invasion, and lost nearly all their equipment. They are nevertheless carrying on, with such equipment as could be improvised, or could be imported before the closing of the Burma Road, but maintenance of high standards is made difficult. For the future China expansion of medical education must be resumed. To supply physicians in numbers per million population equal to the numbers in this country China would have to graduate about ten thousand doctors of medicine per year. To meet the immediate need, training schools in both the army (the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools) and the National Health Administration are being organized in which, by courses of a few months, medical technicians can be trained who will know how to recognize and handle the most common problems of wounds, disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment. The Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, inaugurated by Dr. Robert Lim, had trained up to March 1940 some 4800 technical personnel, including 1,000 army medical officers, 1700 nurses, and 1500 orderlies.

Furthermore, Dr. Sze states that the Health League of China, organized only in 1940 but already firmly established in popular esteem, is educating the people themselves in the ways of health maintenance and disease prevention. The League is coordinating movements to combat tuberculosis, venereal disease, trachoma and preventable blindness, and to promote nutrition, child and maternal welfare, dental hygiene, etc. The league uses various means to educate the people including

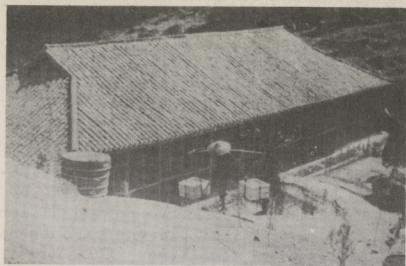
the publication of the best health journal in the country, radio broadcasts, lectures, theatricals and the unique professional story tellers of China, who retail the news and history of the day to the crowds thronging the tea shops.

The Chinese Red Cross, caught by the war with limited equipment, has had to concentrate almost all its energies on the care of wounded soldiers and the support of the Army Medical Service. When times are favorable it will doubtless develop, as has the American Red Cross, with local chapters which assist in handling all types of disasters and emergencies affecting public health and welfare. (The Red Cross is now under the leadership of Dr. C. T. Wang, former Ambassador to the United States, and one of China's outstanding men.)

In its past development modern medicine in China has enjoyed support from abroad. The first medical schools were started by missionaries, and a majority of the civilian hospitals now in China are mission hospitals. The Peiping Union Medical School was evolved by Rockefeller philanthropy from a school of mission origin.

The Chinese in recent years, however, have taken up the development of their own medical system, and it appears that the needs of the future will to an increasing extent be met by expansion of medical schools, hospitals, and health organizations which are under control either of the government or of such native organizations as the Chinese Red Cross and the Health League. In their development some of these organizations will, because of the economic losses due to the invasion, need foreign support both during and for some time after the war.

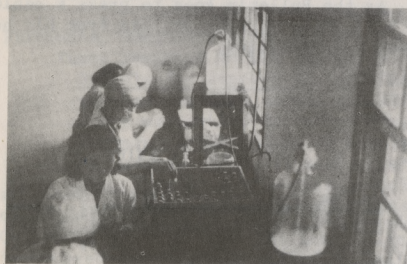
The support of the native Chinese medical and health organizations has from its start been the particular field of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, and readers of the ABMAC Bulletin will be interested to read a quotation concerning the work of ABMAC from the summary of Dr. Szeming Sze: "ABMAC was organized in September 1937 with a view to acquainting the American public with China's wartime medical needs and sending aid to meet such needs. The main emphasis of the ABMAC program has been on support of the Chinese Red Cross, the National Health Administration and the Army Medical Administration. Up to the organization of United China Relief at the beginning of 1941, ABMAC had sent to China some \$1,000,000 worth of medi-



THE VACCINE PLANT LABORATORY IN TUYUNKUAN



STERILIZING CULTURE FLASKS IN THE VACCINE PLANT LABORATORY.



FILLING VACCINE BOTTLES



DR. K. K. CHEN, HEAD OF THE VACCINE PLANT LABORATORY

VACCINE PLANT PRODUCES CHOLERA VACCINE AT 8 CENTS PER 100 DOSES

"ANTIEPIDEMIC MEASURES URGENT....."

The Department of Laboratory Medicine of the Emergency Medical Service Training School at Kweiyang, known to Bulletin readers as the Vaccine Plant Laboratory, was erected for the purpose of offering courses in Laboratory Medicine to the various classes in the Training School and to provide a diagnostic laboratory for the teaching business.

However, since January 1941, the Laboratory has also embarked upon the production of smallpox and cholera vaccines, in answer to the pressing needs of the troops.

The outcome of the Laboratory's efforts during the first three months in 1941 was the production of 20,000 dozens of capillary tubes of smallpox andaccine and 5,000 bottles of cholera vaccine, each containing 100 cc. Besides these two vaccines the laboratory is now attempting a third product, a combined alum-precipitated tetanus toxoid and typhoid vaccine.

The Laboratory started the production of cholera vaccine in January 1941. Within five months time (at the end of May) five million doses (1 cc containing 6,000 million organisms of Cholera vaccine were prepared at a cost of eight cents per 100 doses.

The Laboratory owes its buildings to the generosity of Mr. Hung Yueh-yuan. ABMAC contributed valuable apparatus, instruments, chemicals and glassware.

The main building houses the vaccine plant, the diagnostic laboratory and the medical room; a rat-proof house contains the rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, etc., and a small hut is being built for use as a storehouse for valuable articles.

The technical staff consists of five doctors and five trained technicians. In addition there is an equal number of students technicians and workmen. Considering the nature and urgency of the work, both in regard to vaccine production and to the training of new laboratory technicians for service in the military hospitals, Dr. K. K. Chen, head of the Department of Laboratory Medicine, requires a somewhat larger staff in order to carry out the work with maximum efficiency.

中國幾個重要的救護衛生機關——(五續)

(乙) 中國紅十字會

(四) 續抗戰期中之供獻

救護隊整個工作係由四大部分連繫運用所完成。總隊部職掌行政指揮調度以求組織健全，及醫治、供給、運輸三方能調和運用而收最大效果。此四部分連繫之關係，實極重要，蓋組織不良，決無完善之大規模活動，醫治上縱有人材，若無供給，巧婦亦難為無米之炊，至於運輸，則為醫治及供給雙方不可缺少之工具，故其地位亦相等重要。所謂救護隊之供獻者，實即此四大項工作結晶之總和也。茲將其抗戰以來成就之事實，用數字表明於下：

自1938年五月至40年六月止，救護隊共醫治3,712,280人。其中疫病者328,345人，外傷敷治者332,770人，折臂者20,420人，開刀者35,713人。此外還有普通衛生工作，以清病原及食物營養工作，俾受傷及染病者易於復元。此類工作，言之不似極平常，而行之則匪易事，其所影響之人數，概未列入上說數字之內也。

在供給方面，則有材料總分庫站共十四處，專管儲藏保全，分包等事。自1938年五月至40年六月止，所經辦藥品用件等，共值標準價格軍5,780,657元。其中大部分，皆為捐贈者。

在運輸方面，據1940年六月報告，大小汽車共193輛，其中有161輛為捐贈。

至救護隊全部人員，至1940年已增至兩千六百六十三人，其中有女子442人，西籍人員22人。據上說數字觀之，救護隊對抗戰偉大之供獻，已昭然若揭矣。(第(乙)段——中國紅十字會——續完)

DR. LIM SAFE IN KWEIYANG AFTER ESCAPE FROM BURMA

Word of the safe arrival in Assam of Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, director of the Medical Relief Corps of the National Red Cross Society of China reached the Bureau in a cable from Cheng Pao-nan, assistant to Dr. Bachman, ABMAC'S representative in China. Dr. Lim flew to Burma in mid-April to set up mobile medical units to serve United Nations troops, and no news of his whereabouts had been received for some time.

According to Cheng's cable he received word of Lim's safe arrival in Assam with his staff from General Sir Gordon Jolly, director-general of the Indian Medical Service. Other details were lacking, so it is not known whether Lim and his men traversed the Burma jungles on foot.

Dr. Lim had nine medical units in Burma, each one staffed by a surgeon, two assistants, four or five dressers, eight or nine stretcher bearers and two chauffeur mechanics. Personnel, surgical instruments, medicines and medical supplies were all transported in two-and-half ton trucks, which may have been used in their flight to Assam.

As the Bulletin goes to press a cable has been received from Dr. Lim from his headquarters in Kweiyang.

SHIPMENTS TO CHINA

During the past two months ABMAC has sent \$23,220 worth of medical supplies to China. These shipments include 4,500,000 tablets of riboflavin to fight beriberi, 276,000 vitamin tablets donated by the Esco Fund Committee and 114,000 phenobarbital tablets donated by the Benzol Products Company.

Other supplies included surgical instruments, microfilms, medical books and operating kits.

The shipments were sent by boat to India from where emergency shipments are flown into China. Other supplies are carried by primitive means over the Assam-Sikang road cutting through the fabulous Himalayas. The road is still under construction for motorized transportation. SUPPLIES ARE GETTING THROUGH TO CHINA.

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
STATEMENT OF INCOME, PURCHASES, REMITTANCES AND EXPENSES

for the year ended March 31, 1942

taken from the Audited Statement of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery

Income:

Funds received from local committees		\$157,409.91
Funds received directly at National Headquarters		86,258.02
General funds received from United China Relief, Inc.		367,993.54
Funds received from United China Relief, Inc. which were designated for the American Bureau		164,141.26
Funds received from China Emergency Relief Committee, Inc.	\$200,000.00	
Less, Funds advanced to China Emergency Relief Committee, Inc. in October, 1940	25,000.00	175,000.00
Funds received or made available by United Council for Civilian Relief in China, Inc.		1,686.33
		<u>952,489.06</u>
Less, purchases, remittances and expenses (see below)		787,397.10
Excess of income over purchases, remittances and expenses		<u>\$165,091.96</u>

Notes:

In addition to the cash donations shown above, surgical and dental instruments, medical books and journals, hospital supplies and other items were received and shipped during the year ended March 31, 1942. The valuation of such donations in kind, as approved by the purchasing department of American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Inc., is \$58,881.02. During the year ended March 31, 1942, the Bureau changed from the cash basis to the accrual basis of accounting. Had the accrual basis been adopted prior to March 31, 1941, the excess of income over purchases, remittances and expenses for the year ended March 31, 1942 would have been \$170,861.91 rather than \$165,091.96, as shown above.

Purchases, Remittances and Expenses:

Funds remitted to the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools for support of training schools, army medical service training units, medical units of the Sanitary Corps and orthopedic hospitals, erection of medical centers, construction of ambulance bodies, production of vaccine, establishment of army nursing training school, etc. plus cost of medical scholarships, salaries, transportation and incidental expenses of medical personnel, etc.	\$406,431.36
Funds remitted to the National Health Administration for support of health institutes and public health stations, erection of building, production of vaccine, emergency use of medical colleges, support of antiepidemic program, etc.	116,350.55
Funds remitted to American Bureau's representative to be used for emergency needs in connection with American Bureau's program in China	25,000.00
Funds remitted to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek for support of first aid stations in Chungking	10,000.00
Funds remitted to Yale-in-China Association to be used for rehabilitation of hospital buildings at Changsha	2,500.00
Purchases of medical supplies and equipment, medical books and periodicals, ambulances, automobile spare parts, surgical instruments, etc., including freight and insurance charges	161,736.44
Cost of operating American Bureau's office in Chungking	3,820.31
	<u>725,838.66</u>
Operating expenses	61,558.44
	<u>\$787,397.10</u>

PROFILE

Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, the Chinese Consul General at New York, recently elected Honorary Vice-President of the Bureau, is an important link between Americans and Chinese. One of his duties, he feels, is to promote Sino-American friendship and indeed he as a single individual has done a great deal towards it.



Dr. Yu

In his capacity as Consul General or otherwise, he has brought out the significance of China's fight to many Americans and everywhere he goes he makes friends for China. He is welcomed by all, because he is most friendly and still more because he is a Chinese who understands the West. Dr. Yu identifies himself with his work and he accepts all the public demands calmly and unperturbed and with due allowances for his personal life, which makes him very popular with the Chinese here.

Dr. Yu was born in China and obtained his preliminary education there. He received his higher education in America having received his Ph.B. and B.S. from Denison University; A.B. and M.A. in political science from Columbia University; So.M. and Sc.D. in economic geography from New York University; and Ph.D. in public law from Columbia University.

He is a member of the Honorary Society Phi Beta Kappa and the author of "Economic, Geographic Problems in Manchuria," and "The Interpretation of Treaties." Before coming to his post as Consul General of the Eastern Seaboard in 1935, Dr. Yu was Consul General at Havana and San Francisco, and also for a year First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy at Washington.

Dr. Yu is a very good speaker, having to make two or three speeches a day sometimes, either in English or Chinese or Spanish. Indeed, no one can imagine an American-Chinese meeting in New York without a speech from Consul General Yu. It has become a tradition, but the fact is the audience likes his speeches, which are always appropriate and timely.

駐紐約總領事于煖吉博士

WE ANNOUNCE WITH REGRET....

While ABMAC regrets losing one of its faithful staff members Pao-san Chi, the Chinese Secretary, we are happy that China will gain; because Mr. Chi's specialized background has made it more important at this time for him to help in the economic situation than in the relief picture. He has recently been awarded a scholarship in order that he may complete his economic studies, particularly studying price control in this country.

We bid farewell to Mr. Chi as a staff member. However, he has agreed to serve as one of the members of our Chinese Committee.

Another change in the Bureau's staff which we record with regret is the departure of Emma deLong Mills. Since the establishment of the Bureau, Miss Mills has proven to be one of its assets. For a short period, from February of last year until the present, she has been serving as a staff member of the Bureau. She has now completed her immediate work and again is making ABMAC her avocation.

While it means we shall not see Miss Mills daily nor work with her as closely as before, we know that her interests in ABMAC will continue.

AND WELCOME WHOLEHEARTEDLY

The Bureau was fortunate in procuring Samuel T. Chang, formerly director of the fund-raising department of the Chinese Participation Division of United China Relief, to take over the duties of ABMAC's Chinese secretary. Mr. Chang, prior to his position with UCR had been editor of the Far Eastern Magazine for three years, has written a number of articles on Far Eastern problems, held the position of business manager and English Secretary for the Purchasing Mission of the (continued next column)

China will be honored with a special 5-cent stamp commemorating the five years' resistance of the Chinese people to Japanese aggression. The China stamp, depicting a map of China with the heads of Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, will be issued on July 7, sixth anniversary of the "Incident" at the Marco Polo Bridge, outside Peiping.



Dr. Helena Wong, one of the doctors who will leave for China as soon as passage can be arranged, takes samples of the blood of Chinese workers in ABMAC for an experiment that she is conducting.

圖為本會血漿專家黃若珍醫生在本會提取華籍職員血液，以備研究製造華人血漿方法。本會將派送黃醫生回國，精製血漿，救濟傷兵急需。

Chinese National Resources Commission in this country.

Members of the Bureau welcome Mr. Chang as a member of the staff.

NEWS FROM THE WAR FRONT

by

George Bachman

Dr. Bachman is ABMAC's representative in China and the following are abstracts from his latest letter:

"I feel very confident that what I have seen of Dr. P. Z. King's work in the National Institute of Health, the Training Center in Kweiyang and the public health program through the cities, has been commendable, especially so under war conditions. I saw China 20 years ago and during this time great strides have been made in public health measures and in the treatment of the sick.

"The work of the Medical Relief Corps has gone forward and all the reports that I get from those coming from the front have nothing but praise to give to these medical units and the work they are accomplishing.

"The books that Dr. Severinghaus' com-

mittee has purchased will be extremely valuable for the medical libraries of the colleges, and for the central library of the training school. Medical colleges are begging for literature, journals, books, and they would appreciate very much the privilege of using the microfilm.

"The last word is that Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke (Executive Secretary of the China Defense League) is safe in Hongkong. I am told she is staying in the French Hospital and is fairly free to go about the city.

CHINA HONORS ABMAC DIRECTORS IN BOSTON

In behalf of the Chinese Government, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, presented medals of honored merit to five directors of the Bureau's Boston branch for distinguished service to China.

The honored members were Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge; Allan Forbes, Jr.; Mrs. Richard B. Hobart; Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck; and Dr. Richard P. Strong.

MME. CHIANG HONORED AT WELLESLEY

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's 25th anniversary of her graduation from Wellesley College was observed by the Wellesley Alumnae in several cities in the United States. In New York a very successful luncheon was given at the Waldorf-Astoria where the guests were able to hear Mme. Chiang in a shortwave broadcast. An Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mme. Chiang by Wellesley and a Mayling Soong Foundation was established to promote interest in China and the Orient at the college.

Mme. Chiang has been ABMAC's Honorary Chairman since 1940.

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China
Participating in United China Relief

A dollar bill attached to this blank
brings the Bulletin for 12 issues.

I enclose \$1 for 12 issues of the Bulletin

I enclose \$ for medical relief.

Name

(please print)

Address

China's Health Problems

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

cal supplies, trucks and ambulances, books, funds for establishing a vaccine laboratory and a chemical laboratory, etc.

"Under its 1941 program (March 1, 1941 to February 28, 1942), some \$994,000 was appropriated, including \$678,000 for the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, Army Nursing School, vaccine production, medical units under the Chinese Red Cross, and the sending of personnel; \$77,000 for the National Health Administration for its anti-cholera program and its public health training centers; \$20,000 for the national medical colleges; \$35,000 for microfilms for seven medical centers and schools; \$10,000 for first aid stations for air raid victims in Chungking; and \$165,000 for miscellaneous medical supplies and equipment.

"The 1942 budget totals \$1,932,672, including some \$727,700 for the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools; \$641,500 for the National Health Administration's anti-epidemic, maternity and child health,

and dental programs, as well as five public health personnel training schools; and \$83,600 for four medical colleges. These funds are included in the \$7,000,000 which United China Relief hopes to raise during 1942."

From the facts presented by Dr. Sze, one may conclude that the civilian and military medical and health services of China, though terribly inadequate in resources, have, with continuing help from abroad, been so maintained that diseases and epidemics have not as yet gotten out of control, despite the disorganization of the population caused by the invasion, and despite the waning resources of the beleaguered country. What happens when disease control breaks down was shown on Bataan, when two months of malnutrition, malaria, and dysentery put half our soldiers on their backs and made the rest too weak to wield their bayonets. If the thin defense line of existing medical and health defense in China should break, we could not expect the results to be less final.

The monograph "China's Health Problems" by Dr. Szeming Sze may be obtained from

THE CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA
119 West 57th Street
New York City

Abmac Bulletin

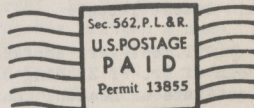
AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway - New York, N.Y.
Participating in United China Relief

Vol. IV, No. 6 & 7

6 & 7/42

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醫藥助華月刊 ABMAC Bulletin

PARTICIPATING IN

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

Vol. IV No. 8 & 9

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1942

"OF ALL THE COURAGE..."

"Of all the courage I have seen in the past year, none was greater than that shown by China's overworked doctors and nurses," says Annalee Whitmore Jacoby, a young American woman who has just arrived in New York after a three-week voyage by lone freighter from the South Pacific. With her husband, the late Melville Jacoby, who was a LIFE correspondent in China, she had seen the war in China, Bataan and Corregidor.

"Over 30,000 doctors are desperately needed for army service alone in China," she said. "Doctors in the Medical Relief Corps, who often are forced to perform 400 emergency operations in a single day, must find time to give emergency medical training to young men and women who never planned lives as doctors and nurses for themselves.

"The doctors' worst obstacle is China's lack of mechanized equipment. At the front, there are not nearly enough ambulances to transport the wounded. Thousands of stretcher bearers have been recruited, often carrying the wounded for two weeks before reaching a base hospital.

"One hospital I visited hasn't enough attendants to move the patients to safety during an air-raid, and when the alert sounds almost the entire population of the adjacent town rushes over to evacuate the patients. People like that deserve all the help Americans can give them," said Mrs. Jacoby.

Another hospital outside Chungking, Mrs. Jacoby said, is really a small city of mud and bamboo shanties. There, 10,000 patients were cared for in the past year. The hospital has no electric lights, no sterilizers, and one X-ray machine.

Henceforth the title of the Bulletin, ABMAC Monthly, will appear in Chinese as well as English. It is an honored Chinese custom to have a famous person letter the title of a book or magazine. The Chinese caption above is written by Dr. Lin Yutang, distinguished author of *My Country and My People*, *The Importance of Living*, and other books known to an international audience. Dr. Lin is a Director of the Bureau.

BURIED TREASURES

China's medical corps is intensifying its efforts to "step up" vaccine production and other health measures, to increase its personnel and extend its curative services to meet the demands of China's new army, which may ultimately number 20,000,000. The Bureau has recently cabled to China \$321,557.25

to aid in this expansion.

To protect its dwindling supplies of precious drugs, like those of the sulphur group and others obtainable only from abroad, the Medical Relief Corps is now burying these drugs in specially constructed dugouts. To help build the dugouts, reported by the Chinese medical leaders as being of "first urgency", the Bureau has cabled \$35,000.

Another \$20,000 has been sent to representatives in India for the purchase of drugs obtainable there. These are flown part way into China by freight plane, then transported by camel caravan or human carriers if trucks are not available.

Through an error which we deeply regret a paragraph was omitted in the article *BURIED TREASURES*. The sum of \$321,557.28 referred to in this article has been raised by United China Relief and appropriated by them to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. ABMAC is deeply grateful to UCR for having lifted from its shoulders the heavy burden of fund raising and yet having left with the ABMAC Directors the discretion and responsibility for spending of these funds.

fer of medical supplies - has been aided with a grant of \$25,148.25. This sum will keep seventy-five trucks on the road.

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Much work must be done on repair and reconstruction of hospital buildings, many of them hastily built, under stress of emergency, of mud and bamboo, and now much in need of repair. For this work, and for hospital salaries, equipment and food subsidies for students, the Bureau has contributed \$67,253.

Another important phase of the medical program - maintenance of a fleet of trucks for the transportation of wounded and transfer of medical supplies - has been aided with a grant of \$25,148.25. This sum will keep seventy-five trucks on the road.

Abmac Bulletin

Issued by
THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA, INC.
1780 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Participating in United China Relief

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HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. HU SHIH
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This Bulletin is issued monthly for the benefit of our friends and contributors
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 a year

EDITOR
CHARLES N. FERGUSON



ASSOCIATE EDITORS
ADET LIN - SAMUEL T. CHANG - FRANCES SYKO

CHINA WILL ENDURE

For five years the Chinese have engaged in a bitter struggle against a foe superior in destructive power and fanatic for world domination. At the outbreak of the war the Chinese realized that they were no match for the enemy. They did not bend, however, in the presence of force, but chose the path of resistance. It is their cultural heritage which compelled them to do what they did, for in the heart of every Chinese there is a spark of heroism which may be expressed by the old saying: "Wherever the brave sees injustice, he spontaneously draws his sword to remove it." What is true in his attitude toward the defense of individual rights is still truer in his sentiment for the defense of his country in the time of grave danger.

It is, therefore, no mere incident that the Chinese should fight against all odds and without a word of complaint. They have sacrificed 90 per cent of their modern industries and suffered untold millions of civilian and military casualties. While the cost of the war has been tremendous, yet they have kept on resisting with the feeling that eventually justice will prevail. Their confidence is further strengthened by the fact that China is not fighting alone as she did in the first four and half years, and that the forces on her side represent three-fourths of the world population and productive power.

In addition, during the course of this long period of war, China has learned much and improved a great deal. Militarily, she is stronger, having at present an army of five million. Economically, numerous small factories have been built in the interior to produce wherewithal for troops and civilians. Spiritually, the morale of the people has never been higher. At present

the Chinese forces aided by American air power are counter-attacking the invaders in Southeast China, shattering their dream of seizing air bases, controlling railway lines and forming an economic blockade in that area.

In view of the past heroic records China has made under the most trying circumstances, it can be reasonably assured that she will keep on fighting until the defeat of the Axis Eastern partner, and at the same time she may ultimately be able to send her seasoned troops to other parts of the world to assist the United Nations toward a final victory.

In the meantime, China is in desperate need of practically everything. She needs weapons, she needs medicine and surgical instruments for wounded soldiers and sick civilians; she needs general relief for the alleviation of her suffering millions. While China is under heavy obligation to the American people for their past encouragement and material help, any further aid from them will surely gladden still more the hearts of the grateful Chinese who would do everything for their friends and their friendly nations.

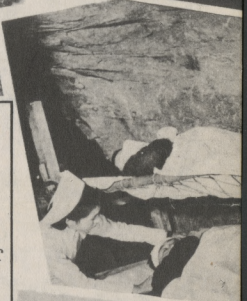
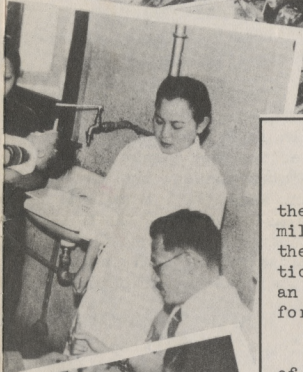
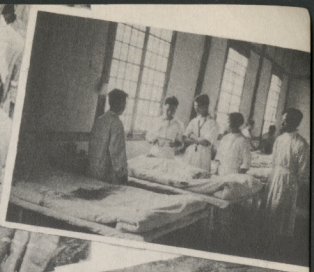
S.T.C.



Dr. P. Z. King who is extraordinarily young looking to hold so important a post as director of the National Health Administration, seems to have the universal admiration and affection of his colleagues.

The doctors who have worked with him refer to him as a person with no self-interest, easy to work with, a fine organizer, and administrator. He apparently has not only the vision to plan a public health organization but the efficiency to make that vision a functioning reality.

The picture above shows Dr. P. Z. King conferring with J. Hung Liu, Minister of Health, left, and Major Joseph A. Mendelson of the United States Army, right.

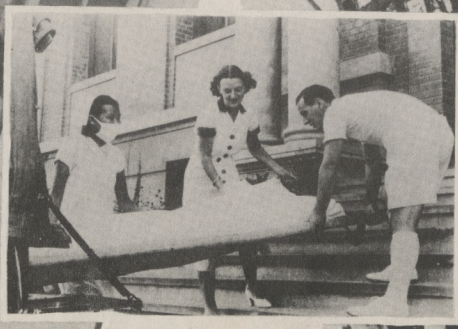
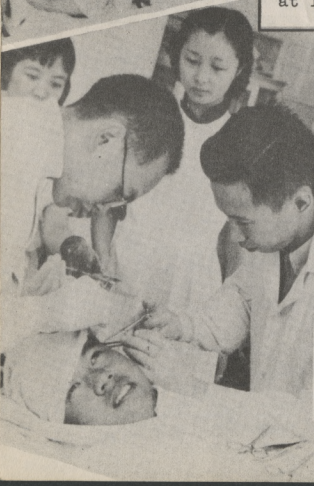
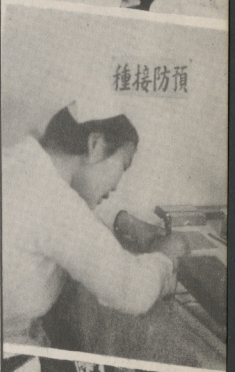


THANKS TO THE WAR

At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937 there were only 5000 qualified nurses to serve China's millions. This number has steadily increased during the bitter years of the War, and through an appreciation of the importance of the nurse's role the basis of an active and healthy nursing profession has been laid for the years to come.

An Army Nursing School has been set up as a part of the war program. Training is lacking in pediatrics and midwifery, but after the war is over graduates of the courses can easily qualify for general nursing experience by adding a period of six months to their present schooling. Thus they can translate their war experience into civilian life and China's needy millions will be the beneficiaries of the nurses training program.

At present the Army Nursing School can take only 100 students a year. During the three-year period of training the students spend time in military hospitals for experience. After graduation they are obliged to serve in the Army, ranking as First Lieutenants, for at least two years.



Cheng Pao-nan, presently working with Dr. Robert Lim at the Emergency Medical Service Training School in Kweiyang, has made two trips to India and has been successful in moving about two fifths of the ABMAC medical supplies from India into China.



Mr. Cheng

During his stay in India Mr. Cheng purchased medical supplies for the Bureau, the National Health Administration and the Army Medical Administration. When Dr. Lim and his medical units arrived in India after their flight from the Burma battlefield, Mr. Cheng was instrumental in replenishing their medical supplies before their return trip to China.

Mr. Cheng has returned to China and resumed his duties.

ATTENTION GOURMETS

By popular demand ABMAC will resume its MONTHLY DINNERS in Chinatown. The dinners, which offer an authentic Chinese meal of from six to eight courses will be given each month throughout the winter season. The dishes offered are cooked exactly as they would be in China.

At each table, there is a Chinese hostess to explain their mysteries, and will teach you to use the chopstick, if you wish. For the less venturesome, forks are provided.

Following the dinner, a speaker on China is presented.

Dinner dates will be given in the next issue of the Bulletin.

ABMAC MERCHANDISE

ABMAC has turned over all its merchandise to United China Relief. Anyone wishing to purchase Chinese Christmas Cards or merchandise that the Bureau had for sale last year can order them from United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York City. Checks should be made payable to United China Relief.

籲請華醫護士歸國服務

本會近來迭接中國衛生署、軍醫署、暨中國紅十字會救護隊來電云中國自蘆溝橋事變、抗戰軍興以來、英勇苦戰五載有餘、各地傷兵病胞、盈千累萬、既需匪藥接濟、又需良醫療治、且因戰事擴大、軍隊數目日益增加、傷病匪治、更趨繁重、是以西學醫務人材極感缺乏、供不應求、補救之道非趕速設法、力請僑居海外之中國醫生、護士、以及在母校將畢業諸君、返國服務、實無從解決此項困難問題等語、本會接電後即遍發通告、函索物色僑界醫務人材、請其回國服務、以濟目前急需、而備戰後領導提倡、匪藥建國事業、本會自進行以來、蒙僑界醫務人士、聞風響應、自願回國效勞、

殊堪慶幸！惟在此千金一髮之秋，務求其餘愛國醫師護士等本國家興亡、匹夫有責之精神，亦自願前往服務、茲將本會聘請醫生等數點，附誌於後：

(一) 聘請中國醫生意義：專聘中國醫生、護士等、其意義：(一)為救濟現時抗戰急需、(二)為造成中國本位的醫界人材、

(二) 應徵資格：應徵者必須具下列條件：(一)由中國來者及土生者、(二)体格健全而能吃苦耐勞者、

(三) 服務：在軍醫署、全國衛生署、及中國紅十字會救護隊等管轄下服務。

(四) 待遇：凡返國醫生等在中國除接收通常薪金外、另得特別津貼、(五) 返國路費：由本會担任寄搭。

Dr. George William Bachman, in his four months' period of service as ABMAC'S representative in China, has covered a most astounding amount of ground. He was sent to China to teach parasitology at the Emergency Medical Service Training School and to act as the Bureau's representative in his spare time. Due to the present emergency, acting as liaison officer between the organizations for which ABMAC is working in China and the ABMAC headquarters in New York has proven to be a full-time job.

The first task Dr. Bachman tackled upon his arrival in India was to check ABMAC'S supplies and find out what had been forwarded to China and make what arrangements he could for forwarding the remainder. When he arrived in Chungking he met with Robert Barnett, Dr. P. Z. King and other members of China's medical group, to work out plans for United China Relief's program in China. He then had to turn his attention to checking items in ABMAC'S 1942 budget.

This meant going over it with the directors of the various projects and working out with the American Red Cross a coordinated program which would avoid not only duplication of support but also duplication in requests for support. The 1942 ABMAC program now represents a careful and thorough clearance with the heads of each of the organizations to which ABMAC is sending funds and giving medical assistance as well as a coordinated program with the American Red Cross and with the China Defense Supplies.

In Chungking Dr. Bachman spent a considerable amount of time with Dr. King. He also conferred with the deans of the four National Medical Colleges

Since Dr. Robert Lim was in Burma, Dr. Bachman and Cheng Pao-nan made a quick trip to Lashio and had a brief conference with Dr. Lim on their way back to Kweiyang. Dr. Bachman made his first survey of the EMSTS at Tuyunkoan. In speaking of the EMSTS Robert Barnett said "Tuyunkuan where Dr. Lim's work is now being carried on, is one of the most interesting social organizations that I have ever seen. The work being done there is divided administratively into two main lines: the Medical Relief Corps and the EMSTS. There is a community life there which is very complete, I think. They are building up to something very energetic and productive in the community in Kweiyang

and then spreading it out into the country. That may not make much sense, but when they moved to Kweiyang there was nothing there. In time they built their water supply, their roads. They have their own dynamo. The self-sufficiency of Kweiyang makes it a real community." Dr. Bachman evidently had the same feeling.

Upon his return to Chungking Dr. Bachman sent Cheng Pao-nan back to India to make certain purchases for the NHA and for Dr. Lim's program.

In Chungking, at the suggestion of Dr. King, the ABMAC China Committee was formed with Dr. King as chairman, Dr. Bachman as secretary and Dr. Lim, Surgeon General Dick Loo of the Army Medical Administration, Dr. H. P. Chu, dean, National Shanghai Medical College, Phillips Greene, American Red Cross, as members. Notes on the activities of this committee will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

While mail communication to China has been exceptionally slow, we are getting interesting reports from Dr. Bachman as well as from Dr. King and Dr. Lim.

In response to emergency requests from Dr. Bachman the Bureau has forwarded remittances to build dugouts for the valuable medical supplies which had previously been sent to Dr. Lim; it has sent funds to supplement the cost of printing the Chinese Medical Journal for one year; it has altered the whole program for microfilming medical books and is including more nursing journals and textbooks on nursing than it had previously.

Dr. Bachman has been working out with Dr. Gordon Agnew of West China University and Dr. King a program on dental health and on nursing education which will be of great value and will be requested in the 1943 program for China.

The Directors of ABMAC at a meeting of the Executive Committee spread upon their minutes a resolution of appreciation for the way in which Dr. Bachman has tackled his job.

In commenting upon his work Dr. Marshall C. Balfour of the Rockefeller Foundation said that in the few short weeks that Dr. Bachman was in China he had accumulated more information on China's medical and health program than many of the people who had been there for years.

A newly elected member to ABMAC'S Board of Directors is Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, one of the outstanding women surgeons in the United States. She was graduated in medicine from the University of Texas and served her internship at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. She is a member of the surgical staffs of three Dallas hospitals, physician for women at Southern Methodist University, and associate professor of gynecology at Baylor Medical College, Dallas.



Dr. Maffett

For twenty years Dr. Maffett has been a leader of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and is now its president.

To keep her two offices going, surgeon in Dallas and president of the Federation with offices in New York, Dr. Maffett commutes by air. Incurably devoted to air travel, she is widely known as the "flying doctor" for she has flown over every state in the union.

Under her leadership the Federation is working on a program "Strengthen Democracy for Defense", aiming at active democracy as a real contribution to the defense of the country. At the Federation's annual convention in Denver they voted to support Dr. Lim's nursing project and drop all other war projects. Thus far the Federation has contributed \$3700 to ABMAC for the nursing schools in China.

HOSPITALS DESTROYED IN TUYUNKUAN

Fire has destroyed 12 of the hospital buildings at Tuyunkuan, the Medical Center of Free China, as reported by cable from Dr. George Bachman, ABMAC's representative in China. The cable stated that only the surgical and X-ray instruments were saved although the furniture was badly damaged. The estimated loss runs into the thousands.

The development and support of this community, which has been lead by Dr. Robert Lim, director of the Medical Relief Corps and of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, has been the main interest of the Bureau during the last five years.

So varied and many-sided is the work of the Bureau in China's present desperate plight that even those closely associated with its work find it difficult to keep up with all that's going on. Hence special interest attaches to a recent round-up of the organization's salient activities as described by its president, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke. The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China:

Gives financial and technical aid in Free China to civilian and military medical organizations. This support includes the training of medical officers, nurses, and technicians for the Army; the support of vaccine production plants and anti-epidemic campaigns; orthopedic hospitals; the National Health Administration in its sanitary engineering advances, in its maternal and child health work, and in its training of civilian physicians and nurses.

The support provided includes the purchase in America and in India of equipment, supplies and tools; supporting and directing the training of Chinese physicians and technicians in this country; financing and arranging the return of these trained students to China; purchasing and sending medical journals and books to the Chinese medical schools and health departments, and-- particularly important at present -- the quick sending by airmail of microfilm copies of current medical and public health journals, which in this form now reach China less than a month after publication here.

Also the ABMAC Medical Committee, which includes physicians, surgeons, and public health experts familiar with China, provides critical advice on the applicability of new medical discoveries to Chinese conditions. Through this service sulfaguanidine was used in the Chinese Army for dysentery before its use had become general in America, and sulfathiazole was introduced for treatment of bubonic plague.

ABMAC SHOW-WINDOW

A graphic depiction of part of the varied work done by the American Bureau in China today may be seen in the exhibit on Health and War at the annual convention of the American Public Health Association to be held in St. Louis, October 27-30.

DIARY OF MERCY

Notes From Dr. Lim In Burma

Full details of Dr. Robert K. S. Lim's experience in Burma, where he went in April to set up mobile medical units for United Nations troops, cannot be told. But glimpses of his diary, written in a stark and matter-of-fact way, reveal the almost intolerable difficulties he had in caring for the wounded in the face of Japanese advances.

"...350 casualties were bombed today with the loss of about 100 killed, including some hospital personnel..."

"...Received instructions to move patients on hospital ship...Arrived at river bank when nine enemy planes appeared and bombed our boat...When arrived at port hospital boat had left..."

"...Due to further evacuation of railway staff we had to secure volunteers for refueling train, and watering the engine from a river, and stoking..."

"...We attempted to continue in our trucks but abandoned them after one truck crashed through a bamboo bridge. The road conditions now deteriorated rapidly, with mud and broken bridges..."

"...Manned a raft and brought our entire party across the river in two hours. One soldier fell in and was nearly drowned. Raft often swamped and Java boys had to swim and push raft..."

"...Continued march in mud leg deep in many places. Camped at night. Wounded got mat-sheds; others had to make lean-tos..."

"...Had to wait for rice bearers, so camped here overnight. Had found three parachutes. Put these up as tents. Stood rain well..."

"...Two fordings, last waist deep with very strong current. Found going too hard for bearers with wounded. Formed two parties, gave 2/3 of rice to rear party, forward party to push ahead as quickly as possible to get rice sent here and to obtain help to build rafts or bridges. Path getting deeper in mud; often to knees. Rained all day and night..."

"...Waited here for rear party who arrived reporting loss by drowning of 7 men. Water had risen to shoulders..."

COMMONWEALTH FUND

Last year through United China Relief the Commonwealth Fund, which has been supporting so many important health programs throughout the world, contributed \$50,000 for the set-up and maintenance of one branch EMSTS under the directorship of Dr. Robert Lim.

This year the Commonwealth Fund, through UCR, contributed \$40,000 for the maintenance of another branch EMSTS.

AIR TRANSPORT TO CHINA EQUALS BURMA ROAD CAPACITY

The Chinese Government's efforts to conserve gasoline by converting gasoline-powered motor vehicles into natural gas-powered and charcoal-burning trucks, busses and cars have been meeting with gratifying results. Meanwhile, the horse and carriage passenger service between points along the Chengtu Road which was inaugurated in April has been extended and will soon be further extended to points still farther away from Chungking. The line will be eventually extended to Chengtu. An average of 2,000 passengers travel by horse-and-buggy along this route.

The transport capacity of the present air lines linking China with the outside world compares favorably with the former capacity of the Burma Road. With a certain amount of expansion the freight-carrying capacity of the air lanes is bound to duplicate its present capacity, as explained by a Chinese official in Chungking.

The official stressed the Communication Ministry's efforts to strengthen the stage transportation service which he said has met with gratifying results and medical supplies and munitions are being hauled into Free China from India.

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China Participating in United China Relief

A dollar bill attached to this blank brings the Bulletin for 12 issues.

I enclose \$1 for 12 issues of the Bulletin

I enclose \$ for medical relief.

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CHINA FRONT

The past month marked the beginning of China's sixth year of war. For five years she has fought single-handed against Japanese aggression. During this period the sufferings inflicted on the millions are beyond description, but China has never lost the will to fight.

American Air Force

One of the most encouraging happenings on the China front is the increasing strength of the American Air Force, nicknamed "Sky Dragons," which has not only made it very difficult for the Japanese air force to conduct raids, but has also done a great deal of damage to the invaders. Of the one-month-old American Air Force, the following are the most important ones: (1) raiding Canton's White Cloud Airdrome, with the destruction of more than 15 Japanese planes; (2) destroying the wharves, warehouses and ships at Hankow; (3) defending Hengyang, a railroad junction and a key point in the southeast China airdrome system, and destroying more than 30 enemy planes; (4) intercepting 50 raiders on their way to bomb Chungking with the result that only four of them dumped their bombs in the suburbs of the capital.

Southeast Front

In recent drives in Southeast China, Japan has had three objectives: (1) to destroy United Nations' air bases in this

area; (2) to seize control of the railway transportation lines; (3) to tighten the economic blockade. But the Japanese forces have been deteriorating in this section. On the South China front only skirmishes have been reported, and in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area the Chinese troops have repeatedly smashed Japanese forces along the important Hangchow-Nanchang railroad. The Chinese have been holding the Hengfeng and Iyang districts in the Eastern Kiangsi Province. It has also been reported that they have recaptured the walled city and port of Wenchow in China's East coast, only 600 miles from Japan.

Enemy Casualties

More than 30 Japanese boats fully laden with wounded soldiers and bodies were seen to have sailed to Japan. These are believed to be Japanese casualties sustained during recent fighting in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area.

China's Army Strength

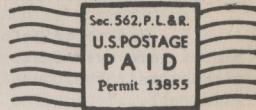
In the new book, "China -- After Five Years of War," prepared by the Chinese Ministry of Information, it is stated that from 200 divisions at the beginning of the war the Chinese Army has grown to well over 300 divisions with 5,000,000 men in the field and 15,000,000 men in reserve. In addition, 50,000,000 more able-bodied men of military age are available for service.

Abmac Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
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Participating in United China Relief

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